

## WILL PLACE QUARANTINE

Importation of Potatoes From Europe Will Be Prohibited According to New Federal Law.

"The extreme danger of introducing serious fungus and insect pests from abroad is greatly lessened by the recent passage of a federal bill providing the Secretary of Agriculture with power of quarantine against the importation of certain classes of plant material from countries and districts where dangerous diseases are known to exist," says Professor J. G. Sanders of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin.

"The importance of the passage of this bill which has been before congress for a number of years, and has been strongly opposed by various prominent nurserymen, is hardly appreciated except by the experts who understand the serious nature of several diseases and insects which exist in foreign countries and are likely to be introduced."

White Pine Blister Rust. By immediate action the Secretary of Agriculture will prohibit the importation from Europe of four species of pine trees, including white pine, hoping to prevent the introduction of a very destructive disease known as "white pine blister rust," already causing great loss in Europe.

Potato Wart Disease. A serious and destructive disease of potatoes known as "wart disease," has become established in several European countries whence it has been introduced into Newfoundland and the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon. The disease which reduces the tuber to a soft brownish, ill-smelling mass, remains virulent in the soil for seven or eight years, preventing the planting of potatoes for this period. Importation of potatoes from these points to the United States will be prohibited. At the winter meeting of the State Horticultural Society, Professor Sanders discussed this disease and urged the adoption of a resolution by the state society calling for a quarantine against the introduction of potatoes from infected districts. The resolution was adopted and forwarded to the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

Mediterranean Fruit Fly. The "Mediterranean fruit fly," which causes great damage by its attacks on many kinds of soft fruits and vegetables, has been found in Hawaii. A quarantine against the shipment of Hawaiian fruits and vegetables to the United States will also be established.

In compliance with the law and before proclaiming the quarantine, the Secretary of Agriculture will give public hearings to interested persons who may communicate with him in person, or by attorney, or by correspondence. Hearings will be held as follows: On the white pine blister rust, Sept. 16, 1912; the Mediterranean fruit fly, Sept. 18, 1912; on the potato wart disease, Sept. 20, 1912.

All hearings will be held at ten o'clock a. m. on the above dates at the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

### KNOWLTON.

[Intended for last week but arrived too late.]

Miss Ida Seavers visited relatives at Junction City last Saturday.

John Widmann of Jefferson returned home Tuesday after a week spent at the home of L. Guenther.

Miss Louise Lauer of St. Paul is spending a couple of weeks at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Miller.

Paul Wesling and Louie Moldenhauer left Monday for Chicago to attend the funeral of their brother and cousin, Otto Wesling.

Miss Theresa Wojak left for her home at Grand Rapids, Tuesday noon, after enjoying a three weeks' stay here with Mrs. J. Malone.

Mr. and Mrs. Dates and son, Henry, of Milwaukee spent last week as guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Guenther. They made the trip by auto.

On account of the high water, the communion and confirmation services, which should have been at St. Francis' church, Monday and Tuesday, have been indefinitely postponed.

Paul Wesling received a telegram announcing the death of his brother, Otto, of Chicago, who died in a hospital in that city. Mr. Wesling was a Knowlton resident until about a year ago, when he moved to Chicago.

### RUDOLPH.

[Delayed from last week]

The Rudolph Creamery company has purchased Mr. A. C. Koch's residence, Master Elmer Juneau of Park Falls is visiting his many relatives around here.

Messdames E. Haunchild and J. Graushaw did shopping at Grand Rapids Saturday.

Oscar Crotteau and family drove up from the Rapids Sunday and spent the day with relatives.

Joe Rayome, Sr., has broken up housekeeping and will visit among his children for some time.

On account of the recent heavy rains, threshing has been delayed and much of the grain is being reported as being rotted.

Mr. and Mrs. C. LaVaquer, who had been visiting with Mrs. La Vaquer's father, J. Rayome, departed for their home at Merrill Sunday.

Mrs. Frank Russell and daughter, Miss Louise, of Park Falls spent Tuesday and Wednesday of last week at the K. J. Marceau home.

Messrs. John Raymo, K. J. Marceau, John and Peter Kronmacker were at Grand Rapids Sunday in attendance at the 10th annual convention of the Wisconsin Federation of Catholic Societies.

The Misses Mary Kujawa, Rosie Bowers and Mary Weyers departed Monday of last week to enter Notre Dame convent at Milwaukee. They were accompanied by Sister Clement of the parochial school here, who will visit there a short time. All hope these young ladies will be successful in their sacred calling.

If there is a newspaper in the state of Wisconsin that looks with favor on the "Mary Ann" or second choice ballot voted in the primary last week, it is yet to be found. The same is true of voters generally, including members of the election boards, candidates, etc., and it is hoped the next legislature, if it doesn't do anything else, will secure an unconditional divorce from Mary Ann.

## Left Small Estate.

The late Bishop Grafton of Fond du Lac left personal property and cash to the value of only about \$1,000, and had no real estate. The sum of \$100 each was left to his godsons and namesakes, Chas. Grafton Weiler and Chas. Chapman Rogers, while his Episcopal vestments were left to his successor and the cathedral; his cross and ring were left to the Sisterhood of the Holy Nativity, the members of which had previously been given a sale of his theological library, and which is very valuable. Bishop Grafton was a most charitable man and did much for churches throughout his diocese, as well as for the Sisterhood of which he was the organizer.

### Howard Cate Married.

Howard T. Cate, only son of Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Cate, former residents of this city, and grandson of Mrs. G. W. Cate, was married to Miss Agnes Saylor, of Huntington, Ind., at the home of the bride's parents, Aug. 15th. Rev. Thos. E. Swan, rector of the Episcopal church, officiated. The bride is a daughter of John M. Saylor of Huntington, and an estimable young lady. Howard was educated in our public and normal schools, and is a young man of excellent ability, which is recognized by the fact that he is district manager of the Bellows Publishing Co. of Chicago. He is also highly esteemed by all who know him, a popularity gained by true worth and character.

### Good News for Novel Readers.

When an author can get \$15,000 for the serial rights of a new novel it is safe to guess that his book is going to be an affair of national interest. This is the price which Rex Beach, author of "The Spoilers" and "The Ne'er-Do-Well," has just received for first publication of his new romance, "The Net," and the enterprising newspaper that has secured the story is The Chicago Record-Herald. "The Net" is described as a thrilling novel of love, mystery and adventure dealing with the murderous deeds of the Italian "Black Hand" in the United States. Mr. Beach himself says it is the best he ever wrote. "The Net" is to be published exclusively in The Chicago Record-Herald, beginning next Sunday. It will be an event for all story lovers.

### Vincent-Johnson Nuptials.

Harry Vincent of Ontonagon, Mich., and Miss Ovidia Johnson, of this city, were married at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Johnson, 923 Briggs street, last Wednesday noon, Rev. J. A. Stemen officiating. The ceremony was an unusually quiet affair, the only ones present outside of those mentioned, being the bride's mother and Miss Elsie Schenk, and after enjoying a wedding dinner, the newly wedded couple left on the afternoon G. E. & W. railway train for Green Bay to enjoy a honeymoon trip of about two weeks on the lakes.

The groom is a carpenter by trade and apparently a firstclass young man. The bride has lived in Stevens Point most of her life, is a graduate of the Normal, class of 1906, and for the past six years has taught school, being located at Ontonagon for the past two years, and to which city, their future home, the best wishes of numerous friends will follow her.

### Will Vote For Wilson.

Col. John Hicks of Oshkosh, one of the Republican candidates for elector who resigned from the ticket because he intends supporting Col. Roosevelt rather than President William H. Taft in the coming campaign, was in Milwaukee today, says the News of last Saturday. He has had rather interesting results from a canvass that he made by letter of the candidates for electors on the Republican ticket.

One other elector besides Col. Hicks has resigned, L. A. Anderson of Marinette. The others have several of them written him that they do not intend to resign. One of the candidates, according to Mr. Hicks, plainly stated in his letter that if elected he would vote for Woodrow Wilson for president. Others have not said for whom they were going to vote, although some have expressed opposition to President Taft. None save Mr. Hicks and Mr. Anderson have openly proclaimed Roosevelt influence. Several of the electors have, however, in the letters to Mr. Hicks, said they preferred President Taft to Col. Roosevelt, this statement being made presumably because of LaFollette influence.

The Roosevelt convention will undoubtedly place a full set of electors in the field with the idea of placing their names on the official ballot through the petition method.

The new Republican state central committee will undoubtedly meet very soon after the platform convention in Madison to select electors to fill the positions of those who have resigned.

The Progressive Party, or Bull Moose combination, are holding a state convention in Milwaukee today. Gov. Johnson is on the program for an address at Dreamland hall, where the convention is held, this evening.

Frank B. Schutz, of Milwaukee, who has been chairman of the Democratic state central committee for the past two years, will undoubtedly be retained in that position, as will also Sec. Brawley. Both are good, capable men, thoroughly posted on state politics, as well as national, and have the confidence of the rank and file of their party, as well as the leaders.

The sudden death of Gen. Arthur MacArthur, a retired army officer, while speaking at a banquet in Milwaukee, his home city, last Thursday, again reminds us of the uncertainty of life and removes a brave soldier, a brilliant citizen and a good husband and father. He was a native of Massachusetts, born in 1845, but was brought to Wisconsin by his parents when a baby. He was apparently in the best of health when stricken. As he stood speaking to the old comrades who had followed him on many a hard fought field of the Civil war, and among the men who as boys who had played with him before the drums and the guns of the war had awakened echoes, Gen. Arthur MacArthur sank in his chair and passed away a few moments later.

## More Locals.

Mrs. Geo. I. Margraf of Chicago is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Johnson, and brother, Will R. Johnson, in this city.

Mrs. L. Gibbons of Sun Prairie arrived in the city the last of the week to visit Mrs. Geo. L. Rogers. Mrs. Gibbons formerly resided at Knowlton.

Otis A. Allen of Amherst and Miss Elsie Conrad of Milwaukee were married by Rev. James Blake at his residence in this city last Thursday afternoon.

The Marshfield News, a most valuable exchange, has entered upon the 24th year of its existence and has every appearance of continuing the good work indefinitely.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Angelo have moved here from Plainfield and will soon be nicely located in the Mrs. Eva Clements residence on Clark street, recently vacated by John Forsyth and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto F. Meyer and children of Rosholt and Miss Elizabeth McGooty, who is teaching at that place, drove to the city in the Meyer auto last Saturday, and remained for several hours.

Mrs. Henry B. Shannon, whose maiden name was Adeline Kickland, and resided for many years in the town of Stockton, recently passed away at Limon, Col. Besides her husband she leaves four children.

L. J. Trumbull, who came here from Alma, Buffalo county, last January and had been suffering for some time with a nervous debility, was taken to the Northern Hospital at Oshkosh, last Friday, by Sheriff Guyant.

Albert S. Eschenheid of Plover and Miss Leila Farden of Chillicothe, Ill., were married by Judge Murat on Tuesday of last week, Sept. 3d. The witnesses were Mr. and Mrs. John Eschenheid, parents of the groom.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Thomson of McDill returned from Taylor county last Thursday, where they spent several days visiting at the home of the latter's brother, Geo. Hamm, one of the well-to-do farmers of that section.

W. E. Fisher and family have moved from Normal avenue to the new residence erected by Dr. Bischoff, corner Division and Jefferson streets, and Prof. and Mrs. Ames have moved into the house just vacated by them.

Miss Mabel Ennor left for Lake Mills last Saturday to commence her duties as supervisor of music in the public schools of that place, and during the year will also continue her work at the Wisconsin Conservatory of Music, Milwaukee.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester Ross and two children of Chicago are spending some time visiting his brothers and sister, Duane Ross and Mrs. G. E. Smith, in this city, and Aaron Ross at McDill, and will also visit with his sister and brother at Dale before returning to Chicago.

Miss Frances O'Keefe returned to Chicago last Friday morning after spending some time visiting her sisters and other relatives in this city and county. She was accompanied by her niece, Miss Elizabeth Love, who will visit there and in Milwaukee for a short time.

Geo. B. Everson of this city, who has been with the International Harvester Co. in Milwaukee for the past year or more, will leave next week for Deland, Florida, where he has purchased a controlling interest in an orange grove and expects to remain there two or three years.

Chas. F. Morris, of Iron River, received the Republican nomination for district attorney of Bayfield county, last week, and as the nomination of that side of the house up in that hotbed of LaFollette progressives is equivalent to election, Charlie can be congratulated in advance.

The primary election in Minnesota will be held next Tuesday, and among the candidates for representative, or member of assembly, is R. G. Sherwood, who lives at Virginia and seeks the Democratic nomination. Ray's friends here hope he will win at the primary and again in November.

Two females calling themselves Gertrude Wheelock and Louise Mantefel, with Stevens Point as their home, were sent to jail at Marshfield last week, being arrested in an intoxicated condition. They also said they had resided at St. Paul, which is probably more correct, as they are unknown to the local police.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Martin, who have been located at Wausau for the past couple of years, have returned to Stevens Point with their family and again occupy their home at 211 Brawley street. D. J. Kelsey and family have moved to the residence of the late Jas. L. Glennon, on Normal avenue. Mr. Martin has accepted a position as machinist at the Central City Iron Works, and many friends will welcome their return to the old home.

### Will Close Two Afternoons.

The business men and bankers of the city have agreed to close their respective establishments on Thursday and Friday afternoons, that clerks and employees may have an opportunity of attending the fair, enjoying the races and witnessing the many free and other attractions.

### Was a Grand Play.

There was a good attendance at the Grand, last Thursday evening, when "The Divorce Question" was presented by one of the strongest and best balanced casts that ever appeared before a local audience. The presentation was firstclass from start to finish and the lesson strongly appealed to all who believe in the truly christian admonition of matrimonial unity. "Those whom God has joined together, let no man put asunder."

### Sunday School Association.

The Portage County Sunday School Association met at Bancroft in annual meeting last week, at which time officers were chosen as follows: President, A. D. Palmer, Almond; vice president, Fred B. Fox, Meehan; corresponding secretary, Merle Harroun, Plover; recording secretary, Mae Krake, Bancroft; treasurer, Mrs. Don Sawyer, Belmont; district presidents, Mrs. Frater, Charley Scribner, Rev. J. T. Bryan, Lena P. Wilson, Mrs. Mathewson.

## DEMOCRACY MUST BE A WORTHY INSTRUMENT

People Trust It, Says Woodrow Wilson, and It Must Make Good.

Sea Girt, N. J.—Woodrow Wilson at the "Little White House" at Sea Girt is daily called upon to demonstrate his ability as a ready speaker.

There is not a day passes but what he meets various delegations who call to assure him of their support.

In speaking of political machines to the Brooklyn Democratic club Governor Wilson said: "Machines are bad, but an organization may be very essential. For instance, I have been surrounded by an organization here in New Jersey while doing my best work. A machine uses its political opportunities for the selfish ends of its members. No members of our organization would ever think of doing that. Public opinion in New Jersey has drawn the distinction. It has killed the machines, and it is going to keep the organization going."

"It seems to me that we are standing in the presence of something higher than allegiance to the Democratic party. The country has been disappointed in the Republican party, and it is turning to the Democratic party. That party is willing to show the way toward those things which must be realized."

"Some gentlemen seem to find it easy to make personalities out of politics, but it seems to me that whenever that is done politics is debased."

"Men who are in search of reform are now resorting to the Democratic party, because, for my own part, I do not know where else they will turn to expect the results. There is no discounting the strength and serviceability of a united party, and the splendid part is that the Democratic party is united."

"Speaking seriously, nothing affords me more genuine pleasure than to receive such greetings from men in Jersey who have at least tested my qualities. Because you have known me at close range and if you will be kind enough to vouch for me perhaps the rest of the country will be credulous of your report."

"I have spent a great deal of time since I became governor of New Jersey defending your character. It was supposed in the old days, when the board of guardians was in charge of the state, that you were all of you disposed to give the most monopolistic trusts of the country a great ringing welcome in New Jersey."

"New Jersey was known as the mother of trusts—a very troublesome and questionable family—and I had to spend my time outside New Jersey assuring the people of the Union that it had not been the fault or the disposition of the people of New Jersey that there were certain gentlemen who had undertaken to carry the Republican party in their pockets and to administer independently of the rank and file of Republicans in the state."

"New Jersey is progressive, but the United States is progressive, and we have here merely a delightful sample of the people of the United States."

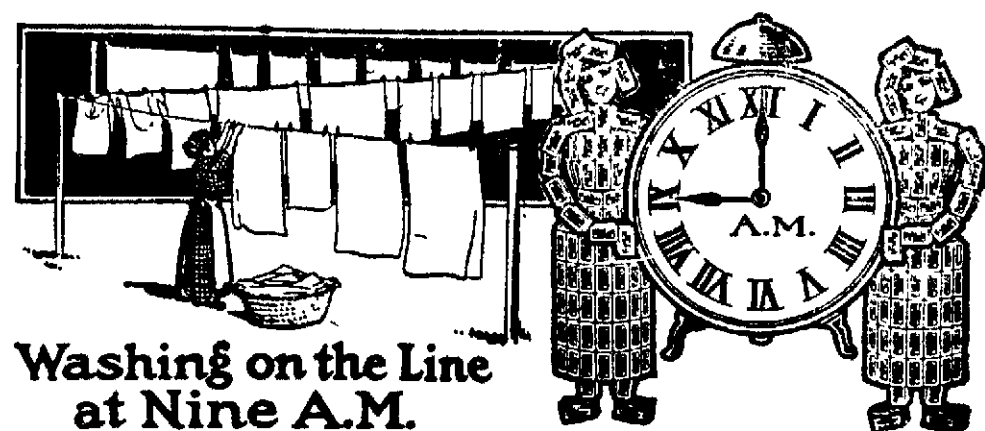
"Now, these people are not bent on destroying anything, but they are bent on setting everything in order; they are bent upon justice; they are bent upon seeing to it that the people in general are partners of the government, as I was trying to show the other day. And the Democratic party is now placed under a peculiar responsibility. It has to prove that it is the worthy instrument of that zeal on the part of the people of the United States. If it does not prove it now it will never be given another chance to prove it. No party that proves unfaithful to that ideal will ever again be trusted by the people of America. And therefore we are standing at a turning point in our politics. We must make good or go out of business. In the vernacular, it is a case of 'put up or shut up,' because words are going to be discounted. Nothing will be honored except the actual carrying out of such programs as sensible men may unite in for the common benefit."

### THE GREAT DUTY OF ADJUSTMENT.

We are servants of the people, the whole people. The nation has been unnecessarily, unreasonably at war within itself. Interest has clashed with interest when there were common principles of right and of fair dealing which might and should have bound them all together, not as rivals, but as partners. As the servants of all we are bound to undertake the great duty of accommodation and adjustment.—From Woodrow Wilson's Speech Accepting the Democratic Nomination.

The Democrats are not taking the election of Wilson for granted. They are working and working harder than in a score of years and working as a united party.

It is reported that papers which are supporting the bull moose have ordered extra fonts of "I's." And they will be needed when Teddy gets to talking.



Washing on the Line at Nine A.M.

**KIRK'S FLAKE SOAP**  
Washes Quicker—Easier—Cleaner and Whiter than any other Soap on the market

A Soap suited for every household use. Millions of housewives are using it daily.

No other laundry Soap made like it and no other laundry soap ever made gives such complete satisfaction everywhere.

**KIRK'S FLAKE SOAP**

The ideal soap for washing clothes in cold or hot water

Made from purest vegetable oils only, and will do all the roughest as well as the most delicate wash of the household and laundry with less labor and time than any other soap made, and will not injure the clothes or burn the hands.

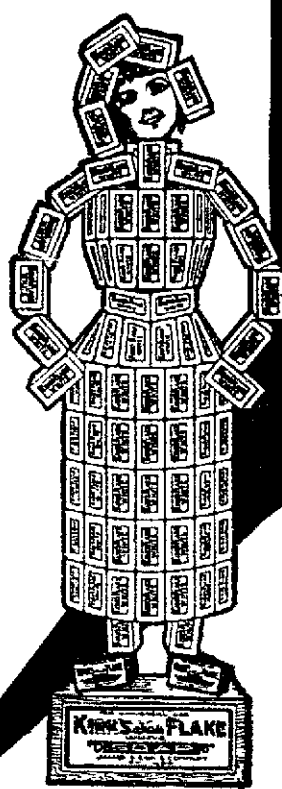
There is no grayish grease or harmful chemicals used in KIRK'S FLAKE (White) Soap.

Save Flake Wrappers for Valuable Premiums

**KIRK**

JAP ROSE (Transparent) Soap for the toilet and bath

EVERY ATOM CLEANSSES



Philadelphia women are so prone to primp that it has become necessary to remove mirrors from elevators in that city. We hope it may not become so bad that Philadelphia merchants will be compelled to have their plate glass windows frosted.

### Noise in a Bank.

Banks were breaking in New York eight a day at the height of the 1907 panic, and it was a nerve racking time. A new president had taken charge of one shaky institution to try to save it. He was a good natured man, but had a voice like the bellow of an angry bull. Unfamiliar with banking details, he was noising around the place.

"Well, how much a day do you steal?" he bellowed at a clerk who was emptying bags filled with gold and silver into a sorting and counting machine. The clerk turned red, then white and stammered out some unintelligible reply.

The new president went back to his office, thought hard for ten minutes and then sent for the clerk. He confessed to a shortage of \$7,500.—New York Mail.

### The Roman Forum.

From the age of Tiberius to that of Constantine the history of the Roman forum is represented, says Professor Lanciani, by four great fires followed by three great restorations. The first was that of Nero in 65. The second was that of Titus in 80. The third was in the reign of Commodus, 181. The fourth took place in 283, in the days of Carinus. A century later occurred the abolition of pagan worship, which is mentioned as the first incident in the destruction of the forum. Yet the place was in a tolerable degree of preservation as late as the beginning of the sixth century.

### WOODROW WILSON.



THOMAS RILEY MARSHALL.

### Notice to Building Contractors.

Sealed bids will be received by the Rev. J. Karcz of Hatley, Wis., up to the hour of 1 o'clock in the afternoon of September 14, 1912, for the erection of a stone basement for a new church at Hatley, in accordance with plans and specifications which may be seen at the pastor's residence or at the designer's home, 426 Normal avenue, Stevens Point, Wis. Separate proposals may be made for all or none of the material.

Rev. J. Karcz, Hatley, Wis.

FOR SALE—160 acre farm, 2 miles southeast of Plover, 140 acres clear, balance wood land; house, stone cellar. Very large barn, granary and other buildings; wind mill. Farm all fenced in 20 acre lots. Fine potato and stock farm. For price and other information see or address J. J. Beffron, 313 Clark street, Stevens Point, Wis.

## Before Buying

that New Suit

**SEE US**

Samples and exclusive designs for fall and winter now in. Goods sold by the yard; also, if desired, your goods tailored.

**Mrs. J. H. Person,**  
Agent.

520 Strongs Ave.

SAVE ONE DOLLAR TWO  
**FACTORY TO YOU**

NO MIDDLEMANS PROFIT  
MENS GOODYEAR WEIT SHOES  
**\$4.98 \$2.48 \$2.98**  
MIDDLEMANS PRICE  
\$3.00 \$3.50 \$4.00

**Wear u well**  
SHOE COMPANY

FACTORY BRANCH NO. 450

W. F. ROOT, Mgr.  
109 S. E. Public Square  
STEVENS POINT, WIS.



# "It's The Best Polish I Ever Used"



That's What Every One Says Who Tries

## Black Silk Stove Polish

DON'T imagine for a moment that all brands of stove polish are the same. Don't get the idea that to keep a nice glossy shine on your stove you must black it every day. It's not a question of off-repeated application. It's a question of the stove polish to use. Black Silk Stove Polish is so much better than other stove polishes that there is absolutely no comparison—it is in a class all by itself. It makes a brilliant glossy shine that don't rub or dust off. It adheres to the iron—becomes a part of the stove. It makes old stoves look like new and lasts four times as long as any other shine. Get a can and give it a trial. Try it on your parlor stove, your cook stove, or your gas range. If you do not find it the best stove polish you ever used, your dealer is authorized to refund your money. Black Silk Stove Polish has been made by the same formula and sold under one name for 20 years. Here is what some of the ladies write us: "I sent you for a can of Black Silk Stove Polish and found it so much better than any I had ever used. It I asked my hardware dealer to order a supply. He did so, and is now selling nearly every one in the place your polish. I had no idea there could be such a difference in stove polishes." "I was visiting friends and they used Black Silk Stove Polish on their stoves. It made the best shine I ever saw, and after blacking the polish did not rub or dust off. It is way ahead of any polish I have ever used." Ask Your Dealer for Black Silk Stove Polish and refuse a counterfeit brand. Costs you no more than the ordinary kind, so why not have the best. Made in liquid or paste—one quality.

Black Silk Stove Polish Works, Sterling, Ill.

Use Black Silk Air-Drying Iron Enamel for grates, fenders, registers, stove pipes, etc. Prevents rusting. Not affected by heat or cold. Produces a permanent glossy black surface. Can, with brush for applying enamel, only 25 cents. Ask your dealer. Use Black Silk Metal Polish for nickel, brass, silverware or tinware. It has no equal for use on automobiles.

"A Shine in Every Drop"

## PRESENT TARIFF FOSTERS FRAUDS

Domestic Cotton Fabrics Sold Americans as "Imported."

### CHEATING THE CONSUMER.

Less Than 2 Per Cent Comes From Abroad, but Americans Pay Exorbitant Price For Home Goods Because of Deception and Prohibitive Tariff.

By ROBERT KENNETH MACLEA, [Formerly consulting expert of the tariff board.]

New York, Aug. 1.—The prohibitive tariff, revised upward by the Payne-Aldrich law, permits and fosters wholesale frauds upon the American consumer of cotton goods.

Less than 2 per cent of the cotton fabrics consumed in the United States comes from abroad, because the protective duties have been made so high that importation is unprofitable.

Yet fully one-third of the cotton piece goods going over retail counters is sold as "IMPORTED" or under names implying a foreign origin.

This deception is generally perpetrated upon the consumer for the purpose of obtaining exorbitant prices for domestic goods.

The consumer, believing the goods are imported and knowing that the tariff adds excessively to their cost, pays 50 to 100 per cent more than a fair price and does not suspect that he is being cheated.

Drains the Pocketbook.

Let us go straight to a specific example of the operation of this fraud. Take the tariff board's cloth sample No. 56, described as a "printed dimity." This is a medium priced cotton fabric known to almost every American housewife. What woman or girl hasn't possessed a dimity dress within the last few years? And if she went to the cotton goods counter and bought the material by the yard she no doubt saw such signs as:

IRISH DIMITY, 50c.

The World's tariff editor visited with me a department store in a New England city of 100,000 inhabitants and found recently a counter piled with these goods, placarded:

REAL IRISH DIMITY, 19 cts.

We procured samples of all of them. There was not one piece of imported goods in the lot. Investigation proved that the store buyer had purchased these "Irish" dimities from a Boston jobber at 10 cents a yard and that they were made in a New England mill. Here was a supposed "bargain" in a supposedly "imported" fabric, on which the retailer was taking a profit of 90 per cent!

This happens to be a fabric representing the highest efficiency in American manufacturing. It is a class of goods in which we can compete advantageously with any country in the world. The tariff board's investigations discovered on sample No. 56 an American cost of production of 7 1/3 cents a yard. In all the mills investigated the board's representatives found that the low and high costs of manufacture of this fabric did not vary half a cent a yard.

## THE TARIFF IN SUMMER DRESS FOR HOT-WEATHER READING

17 CENTS OR 25?

15 1-5 CENTS OR 20?

A fancy wash fabric manufactured in New England for 9 2/3 cents a yard is sold by the manufacturer at 14 1/4 cents—a manufacturing profit of 47 1/2 per cent, less selling expenses of 5 or, at most, 6 per cent. The jobber (wholesale distributor) adds 3 1/4 cents—a profit of 22 1/2 per cent, less selling expenses. The retailer adds another 42 1/2 per cent, and the American housewife gets the cloth at 25 cents—cloth that in England can be bought retail for 17 cents, identical in weave and quality! WHY?

Cotton curtain scrim, found in millions of homes, is made in America at a cost that gives the manufacturer ample profit, selling it to the print works at 6 cents a yard. The print works sells to the jobber at 10 1/3 cents, although it finishes the goods at a cost of 1.37 cents. The jobber adds 20 per cent, laying down the curtain scrim to the department store at 12 1/2 cents. The retailer charges the American housewife 19 to 29 cents. More than likely he advertises it as "IMPORTED" and sells it for the top price, because the tariff is so high that the genuine imported goods cannot be sold for less. It costs just as much in England to make this curtain material, yet the English retailer sells it for 15.22 cents (7 1/2 pence) a yard, against 19 to 29 cents under the American tariff! WHY?—From N. Y. World.

## "THE OPEN ROAD."



—From New York World.

In his speech at Sea Girt, N. J., on June 17, Governor Wilson pointed out that, as the result of so many years of Republican administration, the feeling throughout the nation is that "men have gone in blind alleys and have had to climb out often enough. Now they propose to find an open road for themselves."

## "JOKERS" HID REVISION UP

Actual Raising of Duties Effected by Payne Bill

### COTTON AND WOOL SCHEDULES

Both Indefensible, and President Taft Knew It—Suppression of Facts by the Tariff Board—Statistics Employed to Mislead the Public.

By ROBERT KENNETH MACLEA, [Formerly consulting expert of the tariff board.]

New York, Aug. 1.—On not a single one of the ninety-five all cotton samples of fabric taken as the basis of the tariff board's investigations of the cotton schedule was there an actual reduction of the tariff by the Payne-Aldrich law.

The samples were selected with great care by the combined judgment of the board's experts, endorsed by the leading jobbers of the United States as being representative of all classes of fabric in use in this country, each sample being chosen because it was typical of the most used material of its particular weave or class. Ninety-five all cotton and five silk and cotton samples comprise the 100 that appear in the tariff board's cotton report.

Forty-seven of the ninety-five in the all cotton class pay 33.60 per cent higher duties under the Payne-Aldrich than they did under the Dingley tariff.

Payne-Aldrich "Jokers."

Of these forty-seven classes of material on which the tariff was increased nine are the fancy weaves made in three or four New England mills commonly grouped as the "Lippitt-McColl interests." This is the clique of New England manufacturer-politicians who were permitted by Senator Nelson W. Aldrich to write the cotton schedule to suit themselves.

Of the nine Lippitt-McColl fabrics the Payne-Aldrich law jacked up the average duty from 36.57 to 60.33 per cent. In other words, the promised "revision downward" on these goods was really a revision upward amounting to 64.97 per cent of the Dingley rates.

The remaining thirty-eight classes of all cotton fabrics on which the duty was increased were not generally the product of the favored New England ring. Under the Dingley law these thirty-eight fabrics were assessed an average duty of 35.36 per cent. Under the Payne-Aldrich law they pay 44.68 per cent—a revision upward equal to 26.07 per cent of the former rate as compared with 64.97 per cent increase on manufactures of the favored few.

On just three among the 100 samples was there a decrease in duty. These were the silk and cotton fabrics (silk mills) that pay more than 100 per cent duty. On these three samples the reduction averaged 5.66 per cent on the former duty—a reduction from 116.70 per cent under the Dingley law to 110.44 per cent under the Payne-Aldrich law. On one of the silk and cotton samples there was an increase amounting to 21.98 per cent. The fifth of the silk and cotton samples was left unchanged.

On the forty-five of the ninety-five all cotton samples there was no change in duty.

On the three remaining samples (completing the total of 100) no comparison is made because of apparent lack of authentic foreign prices.

And still President Taft said in his speech at Boston, April 25 last: "It (the Payne-Aldrich bill) was a

vastly better bill than the Dingley bill. If I had refused to sign the Payne bill it would have maintained the Dingley bill with higher rates than the Payne bill."

When Mr. Taft made this statement he must have known that it was untrue. As for the wool schedule, he knew that the rates were not higher in the Dingley law than in the Payne-Aldrich law, for right after signing the latter bill did he not denounce its wool rates as "indefensible?" And, as for the cotton rates of the Payne bill, he knew they were just as "indefensible" as the wool rates, for at the time he made this statement in Boston he had the tariff board's report on cotton before him.

It is true that the cotton report of the tariff board did not make this information available at a glance to Mr. Taft or to congress or to the public. The tariff board carefully avoided giving this information in a getatable, understandable form.

Suppressed the Answer.

"Was the tariff raised or lowered?" has been an insistent question ever since the Payne-Aldrich law was enacted three years ago. The tariff board avoided answering it.

In making my official report to the board I submitted a table that did answer this question in respect to each one, excepting three, of the 100 cloth samples around which our months of investigation centered. After much side-stepping and discussion this table was expurgated and published in its emasculated form. The board's excuse was that it was not its duty to answer the question; congress could make its own computations. The official explanation for refusing to publish the table showing whether the tariff had been raised or lowered was that the market fluctuations made it of no value. This was only a quibble, because the respective tariff acts were so arranged that the increase in duty on a sliding scale kept pace with the price fluctuations.

The tariff board chose to print tables that would show only the assessment of duty under the two acts and left it to anybody who desires the information to figure out for himself the significant facts above set forth.

Benefit Only to Privilege.

From every point of view of the tariff grafter it is no doubt highly desirable that such facts, staggering as they are to the dishonest pretensions that the cotton tariff was really lowered, should be buried as deeply as possible in a mass of unexplained statistics. But it is to the advantage of every honest manufacturer and merchant who is seeking stability in business and fair opportunity to make a reasonable profit that the truth should be made known. Just such policies of official evasion and suppression have made possible in the past the juggling of tariff legislation by and in behalf of the privileged few.

It is undisputed that the cotton schedule as written in the house ways and means committee by Representative Sereno E. Payne of New York did not provide the full measure of "revision downward" that the Republican party had promised. Still it was not until after the Payne bill went to the senate finance committee, of which Mr. Aldrich was chairman, that the "interests" got in their most deadly work. It is well known that Senator Aldrich freely consulted, if he did not actually permit, the Lippitt-McColl interests to write into the amended bill the duties affecting their own products—the fancy weaves made by only a few of the largest and richest New England mills.—New York World.

Shocked Him Anyhow.

"What's old Titewad looking so grouchy about?"

"Got short changed out of \$15 last night, and he's sore."

"Titewad short changed out of \$15—hurrah! It doesn't seem possible. Where'd it happen?"

"The only place it could happen—in a dream."—Houston Post.

## THE PEOPLE AND THE CURRENCY.

In dealing with the complicated and difficult question of the reform of our banking and currency laws it is plain that we ought to consult very many persons besides the bankers, not because we distrust the bankers, but because they do not necessarily comprehend the business of the country, notwithstanding they are indispensable servants of it and may do a vast deal to make it hard or easy. No mere bankers' plan will meet the requirements, no matter how honestly conceived. It should be a merchants and farmers' plan as well, elastic in the hands of those who use it as an indispensable part of their daily business.—From Woodrow Wilson's Speech Accepting the Democratic Nomination.

### Cannon Ball Trees.

One of the most remarkable plants in the world is the cannon ball tree, to be found in British Guiana. The natural height of the tree reaches to eighty or a hundred feet or even taller. The fruit is a hard globular capsule, seven inches or more in diameter, containing numbers of flat, circular seeds rather larger than a dime. It resembles a thirty-two pound shot, is brown in color and very rough.

### An Ordinance.

An ordinance providing for the licensing of automobiles, hacks, cabs, and vehicles of all kinds for the carrying of passengers for hire within the city of Stevens Point.

The common council of the city of Stevens Point do ordain as follows:

Section 1. No person, corporation or partnership shall engage in the business of operating or running automobiles, hacks, carriages, busses or other vehicles for the carrying of passengers or persons from one point to another within the city of Stevens Point for hire, without first obtaining a license therefor, as hereinafter provided.

Section 2. Any resident and taxpayer of the city of Stevens Point who shall be engaged in the business of operating or running automobiles, hacks, carriages, busses or other vehicles for the carrying of passengers from one point to another within the city of Stevens Point for hire, and who shall be engaged in said business continuously for a period of six months or more, shall be subject to the following fee for vehicles so operated: For cabs or other vehicles propelled by one horse, the sum of \$5 per annum; if propelled by two horses, the sum of \$10 per annum; if propelled by steam, or gasoline or other motor power and

carrying not to exceed five passengers, the sum of \$25 per annum; if carrying more than five passengers, the sum of \$50 per annum.

Section 3. Every person or corporation not being a resident and taxpayer of the city of Stevens Point and not being engaged in the business of carrying passengers as set forth in Section 2, for a period of six (6) months continuously, shall be subject to the following rates for each vehicle so operated, to-wit: For vehicles propelled by one horse, the sum of \$1.00 per day; for vehicles propelled by two horses, the sum of \$2.00 per day; for automobiles or other power propelled vehicles, carrying not to exceed five passengers, the sum of \$25 per day; for automobiles or other power propelled vehicles carrying more than five passengers, the sum of \$50 per day during each and every day they shall be engaged in such traffic.

Section 4. All persons, partnerships or corporations shall before operating any vehicle described herein, for the purpose of carrying passengers for hire, within said city, first obtain a license or permit therefor from the city clerk of said city, upon exhibiting to him a receipt for the license fee provided for herein from the city treasurer, which said license or permit shall be signed by the mayor and city clerk, and shall be numbered in its consecutive order, and such person, partnership or corporation shall at all times display in a conspicuous place on his vehicle, the number of his said license or permit.

Section 5. Any person violating the provisions of this ordinance, shall forfeit to the city of Stevens Point the following sums, (in addition to the cost of prosecution.) If convicted of operating a vehicle propelled by one horse, the sum of \$2 for each violation; if convicted of operating a vehicle propelled by two horses, the sum of \$5 for each violation; if convicted of operating an automobile or other power propelled vehicle carrying five passengers or less, the sum of \$10 for each violation; if convicted of operating an automobile or other power propelled vehicle carrying more than five passengers, the sum of \$25 for each violation thereof, and each day said vehicle shall be so operated, without said license as herein provided for, shall be deemed and considered a separate offense.

Section 6. All ordinances conflicting herewith are hereby repealed.

Section 7. Such license money to be used for street purposes only.

Section 8. This ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its passage and publication.

Passed Sept. 4, 1912. Approved Sept. 5, 1912. F. A. Walters, mayor,

Attest: Guy W. Rogers, city clerk.

Phone 400 Phone 400 Phone 400 Phone 400

Phone 400 Phone 400 Phone 400 Phone 400

## Don't You Think

it would be to your interest to inspect the work which is being turned out by us? ? ? ?

## Stylios and Pileys

LAUNDRY

Phone 400 Phone 400 Phone 400 Phone 400

WE MANUFACTURE and Have the Facilities and Capacity to PROMPTLY FURNISH You with

Lintels Steel "I" Beams  
Columns Door Plates Bases  
Post Caps Steel Girders  
Spreaders Rosettes  
Bolts and Rods  
Pipe, Brass Goods and Supplies  
STEEL, GREY IRON and  
BRASS CASTINGS  
and Repair All Classes of Machinery

## Central City Iron Works

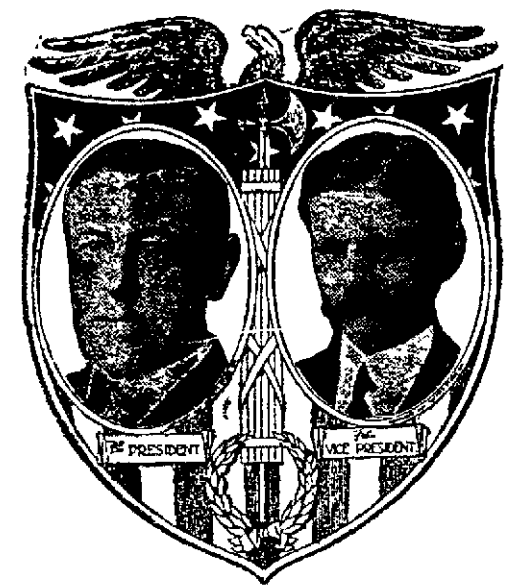
R. A. COOK, Proprietor



TERMS, \$2.00 PER ANNUM

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Extra copies of The Gazette may be secured at this office, at French, Campbell &amp; Co.'s and at W. H. Skinner's stores.



## DEMOCRATIC TICKET

For President—  
Gov. WOODROW WILSON  
Of New JerseyFor Vice President—  
Gov. THOMAS R. MARSHALL  
Of IndianaElectors-at-large—  
Wendall A. Anderson, La Crosse.  
Louis G. Bomrich, Milwaukee.District Electors—  
1st Dist. E. F. Merrill, Waukegan.  
2nd " Oscar F. Boesler, Jefferson.  
3rd " George W. Crawford, Mineral Point.

4th Dist. J. E. Dodge, Milwaukee.

5th " Rollin B. Mallory, "

6th " Chas. H. Lambert, Berlin.

7th " W. N. Collard, Virgoqua.

8th " E. C. Zimmerman, Wausau.

9th " John A. Kuyper, DePere.

10th " George C. Cline, Hudson.

11th " John A. Hobe, Superior.

## SOUTH SIDE AND RAILROAD

Personal and News Items of More or Less  
Importance to Readers of The  
Gazette.

Mrs. P. J. Bresnahan attended the Minnesota State fair at Minneapolis last week.

Richard White of Algoma was a guest at the home of W. E. Macklin, in this city, the first of the week.

Mrs. O. Lombard and Miss Lydia Lemke of Wausau have been guests of Mrs. Minerva Carver for a few days.

E. C. Nelson and family, who had been in the city for the past few months, have returned to Ladysmith.

Engineer Robt. Broken and family have moved from Chippewa Falls to Stevens Point and are located at 306 Madison street.

A dining room girl and a kitchen girl wanted at once at the Soo Hotel, opposite passenger depot. Best wages paid to competent help.

Miss Anna Huckle is spending the week at Hurley. She left for there Monday in company with her sister, Mrs. Earl Scott, who had been visiting at her old home during the past month.

Miss Marie Feely has returned from a month's visit at the Pike Lake summer resort near Fife, conducted by her uncle, Jas. E. Feely. Wm. Feely of this city also spent the season at Pike Lake.

Geo. Leahy has been visiting at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Leahy, for the past few days. George is now in the drug department of the U. S. marine service and will be stationed at Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Green and Blaine Carlton left here Tuesday morning to attend the state fair in Milwaukee. They will also visit at Waukesha, Fond du Lac, South Byron and the Veterans' Home, Waupaca, before returning next week.

Mrs. Gus. Rosenow left for Fond du Lac and the neighboring village, the last of the week, to visit friends, going from there to Kansas City to spend some time with her daughters, Mrs. F. S. Carver and Miss Myra Rosenow.

Rev. B. O. Richter held confirmation services in the German Lutheran church at Amherst last Sunday afternoon, when the sacred rites were administered to a class of five. Four of the young people received instructions in English and the other in German.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Roach and little son left here Tuesday morning for a month's trip through the west. They expect to visit various places in the Northwest provinces, going as far as Van Couv and thence to Seattle, Portland, Spokane and other important cities.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Bender of Duluth returned to their home yesterday after visiting his parents on Prairie street and among other relatives and friends for a few days. Joe, who at one time was an employe of The Gazette, is now a brakeman on the Northern Pacific, running between Duluth and Ashland.

Ed. Cooney and family, who have been residents of Stevens Point a couple of years, moving here from Lanark and occupying the property at 316 Mathilda street, Sixth ward, are about to leave for Amherst. Mr. Cooney has bought an interest in the business conducted by his nephew, Frank Droeke.

W. C. Hubbard spent last Sunday at Waupun, going down to visit his brother, Fred, who will sojourn there until January. The latter is enjoying good health and has no complaint as to his treatment. Will also spend several hours at Oshkosh, where he purchased a hand-made Concord buggy for his livery stable. It was bought from the Neville carriage works and is a handsome and durable vehicle.

## OBITUARY

MRS. H. D. WHITE.

Mrs. H. D. White passed away at her home, 538 Church street, at 1 o'clock last Friday afternoon, the result of paralysis, having been stricken for the third time while on a short auto trip on the 24th of August and gradually failed to the end, her entire left side being affected.

Born at Alto, Fond du Lac county, Sept. 12, 1849, Mary Adelia Davis was nearly 63 years of age. When a girl her parents moved to Fox Lake, where she was married in 1870 to H. D. White. Some years later they moved to Brandon and for the past ten years had been residents of Stevens Point. Mrs. White was a sincere Christian lady, a member of the Methodist church and always took a deep interest in church work. Besides her husband, she is survived by four sons, Adelbert W. and Jesse C. White of this city, E. Grant White of Fond du Lac and Howard White of Jonesboro, Ark. All were present before their mother passed away. She also leaves two sisters, Mrs. Henry Wood of Rochester, Minn., and Mrs. C. A. Smith of Harpersfield, N. Y., and one brother, Cornelia Davis of Los Angeles, Cal.

The funeral took place from the residence at 5 o'clock Sunday evening, the services being conducted by Rev. J. A. Stemen of the Presbyterian church and Rev. James Blake of the Baptist church. The four sons acted as pallbearers. Relatives present from a distance were Mrs. Emma Davis and daughter, Mrs. M. H. Vosburgh, of Osage, Iowa, sister-in-law and niece of the deceased.

MRS. J. F. PRATT.

Mrs. Mary W. Pratt, widow of the late J. F. Pratt of the town of Pine Grove, died at her home on Thursday morning, Aug. 29, 1912, aged 77 years. Mary W. Horton was born at Bath, Steuben county, N. Y., May 9, 1835 and later moved to Rutland, Pa., where she was married to Jehiel F. Pratt, Jan. 1, 1855. They came to Wisconsin in June of the same year and located in the town of Pine Grove, this county, locating on an eighty acre tract which is a part of the old homestead on which she had lived ever since, with the exception of about five years spent in Pennsylvania. Early in life Mrs. Pratt united with the Methodist church and had always lived a consistent Christian life. Her final illness covered a period of four years and four months, which she bore with great courage, always being submissive to the Master's will.

She is survived by five sons and two daughters, Frank J., Daniel H. and Arthur W. of Plainfield; Martin L. and Charlie A. of Powell, Wyo., and Mrs. Leafie A. Walker and Lida M. Pratt of Plainfield. She also leaves seven grandchildren, one brother, Daniel H. Horton of Elmira, N. Y., and a sister, Mrs. Asneath Kennedy of Rutland, Tioga county, Pa. Her husband died Dec. 31, 1904.

The funeral was held from the residence on Sunday, Sept. 1st, at 2 o'clock. There were many beautiful floral offerings, and the pallbearers were four sons, Frank, Daniel, Arthur and Charles, a son-in-law, A. J. Walker, and nephew, Walter Horton.

MRS. MARY KEATING.

Mrs. Mary Keating, whose serious illness at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Henry Turrish, at Duluth, had been mentioned in these columns, passed away at 12:30 last Friday morning and the remains were taken to Antigo for interment beside her husband, who passed away a number of years ago, the funeral taking place from the Catholic church in the latter city, Monday morning.

Mrs. Keating was 79 years of age, a native of Ireland, and is survived by four daughters and four sons. One of the latter, J. H. Keating, has been an occasional visitor to Stevens Point for several years.

MRS. CLEMENS PRAIS.

The critical illness of Mrs. Clemens Prais, 324 Phillips street, was mentioned in these columns last Wednesday, she passing away at 11:20 that night after suffering severely for about two weeks, although she had been afflicted with gall stones for about two years. Although hopes for her recovery had been abandoned for a few days, her death nevertheless was a great shock to the family and friends.

The deceased lady was a native of this county, born in the town of Hull, July 13, 1876, and was therefore only 35 years of age. Her maiden name was Mary Olbrantz and she was married to Clemens Prais in this city Nov. 3, 1897. To them six children were born, the oldest of whom is four years old and the youngest one year and four months, and they with the husband and father are left to mourn, besides three sisters and two brothers, Mrs. Jos. Koss of this city, Mrs. Jos. Glugla of Antigo, Mrs. Stanislaus Shemanski of Chicago, and John and August Olbrantz of Wausau.

The funeral was held from St. Peter's church at 8 o'clock Saturday morning, Rev. S. A. Elbert officiating, with interment in the parish cemetery.

NORMAN A. DANFORTH.

The death of Norman A. Danforth, a pioneer of Portage county and a veteran of the civil war, occurred at his home in the town of Plover on Tuesday afternoon, the 3rd inst., he passing away after an illness of only about eight days with pneumonia. The deceased was born at Buffalo, N. Y., and was 81 years of age at the time of his death. He came to this county with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richmond Danforth, when he was about 18 years of age, and had resided here continuously ever since except during the time that he served as a soldier in Co. K, 18th Wisconsin Inf. He enlisted Dec. 10, 1861, and received an honorable discharge March 14, 1865, having taken part in several of the most important and hard fought battles in the war. He is survived by his widow, whose maiden name was Betsey Porter, and to whom he was married about 40 years ago, and also by five daughters, Mrs. Geo. A. Sutherland of this city, Mrs. Albert Higgins of Linwood, Mrs. Phebe Dufrane of Clintonville, and the Misses Sarah and Myrtle of Yakima, Wash.

Interment was made in the Amherst cemetery last Friday, the funeral being held from the late residence at 10 o'clock, Rev. James Blake of the Baptist church of this city officiating, and was very largely attended by relatives, old friends and neighbors.

## ARE THE CLOSING GAMES

Local Base Ball Twirlers Win From Amherst and Stanley, but Defeated by Waupaca.

The locals played at the Amherst fair last Thursday, and the result was 20 to 2 in their favor at the end of the game, the Amherst team going down in ignominious defeat. Cy Young pitched for four innings, after which Powell took the slab for three innings and Felsch finished the game. The village boys got one score off each of the two latter, and of course everybody was happy.

Last Friday our boys played at Waupaca and received the first genuine thrashing of the season, being completely shut out, the final score being 3 to 0 in favor of the famous potato bakers. The full team was in line, but luck was against them in the second inning, when Waupaca got in two scores, Flanagan getting on through Young's error and Galloway through an error on the part of Fishleigh, both coming home through misplays of Nigbor, who is seldom wrong and most always right. Waupaca also scored in the eighth, but Stevens Point failed to cross the coveted goal. Nevertheless Young struck out 12 men and Baillies, an Oshkosh leaguer who pitched for Waupaca, had only 5 to his credit. Another state league player also assisted Waupaca, while two of the best from Grand Rapids were likewise drafted for the occasion.

There was a fine exhibition of ball playing at the fair grounds last Sunday afternoon, which was witnessed by a good sized audience, notwithstanding the intense heat. Then again it was not known to the local and neighboring fans that Stanley, who played the locals, was the firstclass organization, second to none in Northern Wisconsin, that it proved to be. They drilled like a regiment of regulars and kept Cy, Pete, Nig and the balance of the combination busy from start to finish. They are also a gentlemanly lot of fellows and their sterling qualities on the diamond can be heralded with full confidence should they come here next season. Our boys played almost an errorless game and the final result was 4 to 1 in their favor. The story is concluded in the following score, this being Cy Young's last appearance on the home plate, at least for this season, as he goes to Chicago soon after next Sunday:

Stevens Point—	R	H	E	Stanley—	R	H	E
Powell, c.	0	1	0	Stanley, c.	0	1	0
P. Schreiner, 3b.	0	2	0	VanHouberg, 1b.	0	0	0
R. Gregory, 1b.	0	0	0	Roe, 2b.	0	0	0
Nigbor, c.	0	0	0	Johnson, ss.	0	0	0
Felsch, ss.	0	1	0	Gregory, 1b.	0	1	0
Young, p.	0	0	0	Dixon, rf.	0	0	0
Garcia, 1b.	0	2	0	Thorp, 3b.	0	0	0
Young, p.	1	1	0	Perkins, c.	0	0	0
E. Schreiner, rf.	1	0	0	Stratton, p.	0	1	0

Totals	4	9	3	Total	1	2	1
Score by innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Stevens Point	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Stanley	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Three base hits, Felsch, Garcia, Johnson. Two base hits, Powell, Garcia, E. Schreiner. Sacrifice hit, VanHouberg. Stolen bases, Stratton, Felsch, R. Gregory. Bases on balls, off Young, 1; off Stratton, 3. Struck out, by Young, 12; by Stratton, 6.

## Storm Causes Collisions.

During the storm last Saturday evening there were a couple of accidents on the bridge at Springville between parties who were driving to Plover. Frank Herman, who is employed by the Soo line in this city, was driving home, when a flash of lightning came with sufficient force to knock down his horse, and before it could regain its feet, a team came along and ran into Frank's rig, breaking the railing of the bridge and throwing the horse and buggy into the water. Mr. Herman succeeded in getting the horse and rig out, the buggy being badly wrecked. In the meantime the other party had disappeared. Shortly thereafter there was a collision between horses and buggies driven by John Wroblewski and Aug. Krueger, in which both vehicles suffered considerably.

## PICNIC WAS ENJOYED

Perfect Weather and Delightful Music  
Features of Knights of Columbus  
Excursion to Lakes.

The members of the Knights of Columbus, their families, friends and all who went to the Waupaca lakes last Sunday, spent the day most enjoyably. The train left the South Side station, after taking on passengers at the foot of Main street, at about 10 o'clock, and upon arriving at Waupaca, street cars were in waiting to take the crowd to the lakes. A picnic dinner in the grove owned by the street car company, was a feature of the day, nearly all being provided with well filled baskets, while the excellent music furnished throughout the day and evening by the Union band, who joined the excursionists, was much appreciated. The Waupaca band also played on the Soldiers' Home grounds during the afternoon. The day was ideal for boat riding on the lakes and the event was one of pleasure throughout, there being no mishaps or accidents of any kind and the train arrived in Stevens Point on the return trip at about 10:30 p. m. The attendance was more than sufficient to pay the expense of the special, a number joining at Stockton, Custer, Amherst Junction and Amherst.

## OUR MARKETS.

Grain and feed quotations are given us by telephone every Wednesday noon by the Jackson Milling Co. Beloit Bros. furnish the prices on meats, butter, eggs, etc. E. M. Coppe &amp; Co. prices on hay and potatoes. Farmers and buyers can depend upon them.

Rosebud	5.50
Patent Flour	5.60
Patent Flour	4.80
Rye Flour	4.20
Wheat	90-100
Butter	60-65
Rye, 56 pounds	60-65
Oats	1.40
Feed	1.60
Brans	1.25
Corn	1.70
Corn Meal	18-20
Butter	12-16
Eggs	19-21
Chickens, old	12-13
Chickens, spring	12-16
Turkeys	17-18
Lard	15
Hams	20
Mess Pork	22-25
Mess Beef	15-20
Hogs, live	7-7.50
Hogs, dressed	9.00-9.25
Beef, live	3.50-4.00
Beef, dressed	6.50-7.00
Hay, timothy	14-15.00
Potatoes	80-85

Be Like NOAH

and prepare for the  
rainy day.Let our bank  
be your  
\$1.00 Starts an Account

Citizens National Bank

OF STEVENS POINT, WIS.

Capital, \$100,000

Surplus, \$30,000

## Under Suspicion.

President Taft rarely says unkind things about the men with whom he comes in contact in public life. But when he does unlimber for a bombardment he generally puts in a center shot—hot and irresistible.

Not long ago he was talking about an officeholder whom he had discharged for the good of the service. "He was a bad one," criticised Taft. "He had a bad streak all through him. He had the distinction of putting into my mind an idea which nobody else had been able to suggest to me. When he was turned out of his job I felt that it would be wise to employ an art expert to see whether he had substituted fakes for the oil paintings on the walls of the public buildings in which he had worked."—Popular Magazine.

## His Sarcasm.

"You have a lovely complexion," began the lover.

"Thank you," answered his fiancée suspiciously. "Why speak of it?"

"It's so smooth and white and—er—natural!"

"It is. But you don't talk straight. Don't you believe that my complexion is my own?"

"Why, certainly, my own!"

"Then why refer to it at all?"

"—I just wondered why it was that every time I leave you at night and go to the club the fellows all say that I've been eating marshmallows."

That's the real reason the engagement was broken.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## Its Office.

"Oh, Willie, Willie," cried a teacher to a hopelessly dull pupil, "whatever do you think your head is for?" Willie, who evidently thought this another of the troublesome questions that teachers were always asking, pondered it deeply. "Please, miss," he replied at last, "to keep my collar on." Youth's Companion.

## Many Driven From Home

Every year, in many parts of the country, thousands are driven from their homes by coughs and lung diseases. Friends and business are left behind for other climates, but this is costly and not always sure. A better way—the way of multitudes—is to use Dr. King's New Discovery and cure yourself at home. Stay right there, with your friends, and take this safe medicine. Throat and lung troubles find quick relief and health returns. Its help in coughs, colds, grip, croup, whooping-cough and sore lungs make it a positive blessing. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by H. D. McCulloch Co.

No. 4912.

Condensed

Report of the Condition

—OF—

The Citizens National Bank

At Stevens Point,

In the State of Wisconsin, at the close of business Sept. 4, 1912.

## RESOURCES

Loans and discounts	\$441,246.85
Bonds	331,381.25
Banking House and Fixtures	25,000.00
Cash in Vault and in Banks	145,817.98
	\$933,446.08

## LIABILITIES

Capital	\$100,000.00
Surplus and Profits	27,205.49
Circulation	95,000.00
Deposits	707,089.34
Reserved for Taxes and Int.	4,051.35
Dividends Unpaid	120.00
	\$933,446.08

State of Wisconsin, county of Portage, ss:  
I, T. L. N. Port, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of Sept., 1912.  
JOHN G. GLINSKI, Notary Public.  
My commission expires Jan. 11, 1914.Correct—Attest:  
E. J. PFIFFNER,  
JOHN A. MURAT,  
D. E. FROST, } Directors.Complete line of Ladies',  
Misses' and Children's

Fall and Winter

Coats and Sweaters

Now on Sale

The most complete selection of styles we have ever shown is now ready in all the new materials and fashionable colors. We will maintain our leadership the coming season because our line is Bigger, Brighter and Better than ever.

Give us the opportunity to show you our styles. We feel sure we will add you to our large list of steady customers.

G. F. Andrae Co.



**CLERK WANTED**—We need at once a good, clean-cut young man as clerk in our store. This is a responsible position and only young men of ability need apply. Must be strictly sober and not a cigarette smoker. Would prefer a young man with experience, tho this is not essential if he has the ability and a desire to make good. Call or address Kujawa's One Price Store, Rudolph, Wis.

**FOR RENT**—The Riverside Hotel, all furnished. Enquire of T. Olsen, or telephone 54.

**FOR SALE**—House, barn and 2 lots; a nice home and location; beautiful large elm shade trees and best of all, a firstclass neighborhood. M. H. Ward, 806 Clark street.

**FOR SALE OR RENT**, 7 room house, barn and 2 lots, 316 Mathilda and Warner streets. M. H. Ward, 806 Clark street.

**WANTED**—Bench and floor moulders for grey iron shop, steady work. Modern Steel Structural Co., Waukesha, Wis.

**WANTED**—Foundry laborers, steady work, good wages. Modern Steel Structural Co., Waukesha, Wis.

**FOR SALE**—Residence and three acres of land just north of Normal school, on Jordan road, will be sold at a bargain. Call at 1044 Normal avenue or phone red 269.

**FOR SALE**—Seven room house, 222 North Division street, corner Briggs. Two blocks from Normal. If interested inquire of or write Carl T. Gunderson, 803 Clark street.

**FOR SALE**—Residence property at 502 Franklin street can be bought at a bargain. Call at once or telephone 54.

**FOR RENT**—My store building on N. Second street, or will sell the entire property at a bargain. See me at once or address me at Neenah, Wis. Jas. Quinn.

Use IVORY Wall Plaster. tf  
T. Olsen, phone 54, is prepared to deliver green mill wood.

Miss Tillie Grubba has returned from a visit with Wausau friends.

James Glennon was up from Biron to spend Sunday with relatives in the city.

Chas. Sawtell is down from Wausau to enjoy the fair sights during the week.

Miss Josephine Schantz expects to go to Chicago next Friday to spend about ten days.

Mrs. G. E. Culver went to Chicago last Sunday for a few days' visit with friends in the big city.

Fred M. Carver, a leading contractor and builder at Colby, spent Sunday among old friends in this city.

Sister Candia arrived in the city the last of the week to take charge of the primary grades at St. Stephen's school.

Mrs. W. S. Powell and two sons, who had been enjoying a visit at her old home in Sturgeon Bay, have returned to the city.

New pillow tops and other art materials have been received at Langenberg's art store, 145 Main street. Call and see them.

Mrs. M. J. Roach of Greenleaf, Brown county, is visiting her sister and brother, Miss Mary and John E. Welch, in the town of Hull.

Ladies, when wanting embroidery silks of any kind, D. M. C. cotton for Irish crochet, etc., call at Langenberg's art store, 145 Main street.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Kollock of Bancroft announce the engagement of their daughter, Ruth, to Lawrence Samuel Hill of Niagara Falls, N. Y.

All interested are warned not to trust John Kullos, aged 16 years, who has run away from his home on George street. Nick and Katie Kullos, parents.

Dr. Gareld B. Jensen of Stanley came down on the early train Sunday morning and visited until that night with his parents and sister on Brawley street.

The Eugene Tack homestead at corner of Strong's avenue and Wisconsin street, for sale at a bargain. Will also sell lots on Bliss avenue. Call at the above premises.

The Wausau schools opened for the year on Monday and the several Stevens Point young ladies who are employed as teachers, left for that city the last of the week.

Beware of imitators. If you want to order wood or coal, ring up telephone 54; when ordering wood or coal from a teamster on the street, be sure that Olsen's name is on the wagon box.

The ordinance providing for the licensing of cabs, automobiles, etc., passed by the council last week, is published on the third page of this issue, and the law is in full force and effect.

John Moffit of Duluth is spending this week at the home of his uncle, N. Gross. John is now a jobber in railroad supplies and enjoys a good business at Duluth and towns along the iron range.

Miss Mayme Podach will leave for Milwaukee and Chicago tomorrow evening, where she expects to spend a week or two visiting friends and will also attend the dressmakers' convention in the latter city.

Miss Bernice Cauley, who underwent a slight operation at her home on Pine street last week, is improving nicely and expects to soon be able to take charge of her school at Menomonie, which is being held for her.

F. B. Rawson, G. D. Sargent, Otis Gault, P. W. Reindfleisch and F. J. Luce were Plainfieldites in town last Sunday. Mr. Rawson took the train here for Milwaukee on a business trip, all the others remaining to see the ball game.

Miss Helen Swan, a recent graduate from the local business college and who was temporarily employed as stenographer at the First National bank, went to Park Falls last week to take a position in the Flambeau Paper Co. office.

Miss Ruth Hudson is spending this week with Milwaukee friends.

Eugene Sullivan of Oshkosh has been in the city for a couple of days this week.

Len. Starks is up from Chicago to spend a few days in the city on business and pleasure.

Miss Ann Fischbach of Mellen is down to visit Miss Genevieve McAuliffe and attend the fair.

Miss Laura Pratt spent Saturday and part of Sunday at Dancy, the guest of Miss Blanche Dufoe.

Miss Rose Hirsch of Wausau has returned after a visit at the home of Aug. Mellentine at McDill.

Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Kerns of Chicago are guests of their daughter, Mrs. A. C. Krembs, on Main street.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Orthman returned Monday from a pleasant visit to cities in the southern part of the state.

M. F. Pierce, who is now a merchant at Medford, is visiting his old home in Plover and among friends in this city.

Miss Hortense Gotchy, who had been visiting among friends here, left on Monday night's train for Denver, Col.

Miss Grace Strong returned the last of the week from a pleasant visit with friends in South Dakota and Wyoming.

President Sims and Regent Nelson attended a meeting of the Board of Normal Regents at Milwaukee this week.

Chas. W. Pier, the telegraph and express agent at Waukegan, spent a few hours with Stevens Point friends last Sunday.

H. A. Creuger of North Fond du Lac was in the city this week on a business trip. It's always "business" with the "big moose" from the suburban town.

Gus Stretch, who spent several months in this city last year, but is now in business at Antigo, is among the attendants at the Stevens Point fair.

Miss Helen Kropidowski of Ironwood, Mich., is a guest at the home of her cousins, the Misses Fierek, on Normal avenue, to remain a couple of weeks.

When you attend the fair tomorrow and Friday, don't fail to see Robinson's dime museum. He has many strange reptiles never before shown under canvas.

Miss Jennie Ferngren returned to her home near Junction City, Tuesday morning. She had been visiting for several days with her sister, Mrs. C. T. Gunderson.

All members of the Fish and Game Association are requested to be present at a meeting to be held next Monday evening at the council chamber. Business of importance.

Mrs. R. J. Leary and three children, Mr. and Mrs. R. Richardson and two children, Miss Kathryn Sweeney and Miss Margaret Leary spent Sunday at the Leary home near Arnott.

The east bound passenger train on the Green Bay & Western now leaves here at 2:50 in the afternoon, instead of 2:45, and the evening train for Grand Rapids leaves at 7:35, instead of 8:15.

Mr. and Mrs. John Shannon of Winona departed for their home Monday morning, after spending a couple of days as guests of the latter's mother, Mrs. W. J. Clifford, and other relatives.

A. J. Kujawa of Rudolph left for Chicago the last of the week to purchase his winter stock of goods, including holiday novelties. He writes that he spent Sunday at Holy Hill and had a fine visit with the Carmelite Fathers.

An important meeting of the Fish and Game Protective Association will be held at the council rooms next Monday evening. It is expected that Deputy Game Warden Cleasby of Portage will be present and deliver an address.

Miss Alice L. Boursier has returned from Brookston, Minn., after spending several weeks with Miss Frances Ryan on the latter's homestead near that place, and upon which she will make final commutation proof on the 24th of this month.

L. L. Loberg of Nelsonville has been reappointed by Judge B. B. Park as a member of the jury commission for a term of three years, and S. H. Worzalla has been selected for the unexpired term of E. M. Coppas, resigned on account of defective eyesight.

A. M. Blaisdell of Plover was a business visitor to the city on Monday. Mr. Blaisdell is one of the best known residents of the county, and for many years held offices of trust in our neighboring village, but some time ago retired, declining to serve longer.

Rev. John A. Stemen has gone to DePere, where the Winnebago Presbytery is in session today and tomorrow. Mr. Stemen will take an important part in the deliberations and incidentally do some missionary work for the State Synod which meets in Stevens Point Oct. 8, 9 and 10.

As predicted in The Gazette several weeks ago, Matt Christianson of Phillips is very likely to be the next sheriff of Price county, he having won out in the Republican primaries last week. Matt is a former Stevens Point resident and has many old friends here. His opponent on the Democratic side is P. Barnett, who was also an early day resident of this city.

Dr. Louis Schapiro of Milwaukee, accompanied by his mother, had been a guest of his cousin, I. Shafon, on Water street for a few days. Dr. Schapiro recently returned from the Philippines, where he spent five years in the government service as surgeon and health commissioner, leaving for that country soon after his graduation from Washington University.

Arrangements are now under way for entertaining several hundred clergymen and lay delegates who will be here Oct. 8th to 10th to attend the State Synod of Presbyterian churches. It promises to be one of the most important gatherings ever held in Stevens Point and it is hoped that all of our people will lend their aid and assistance towards its success.

Miss Martha Pliska has returned from Rhineland, north of which city she spent the past couple of months with a lady and gentleman from Kokomo, Ind., who spend a part of each summer there. Miss Pliska will join them the latter part of next week to remain a few weeks longer, after which she will go to the Indiana town to remain until about the first of December.

Otto Mohr of Marshfield is among the fair visitors today.

Miss Kate Graves of Sparta arrived here this morning to visit Mrs. W. W. Taylor.

L. L. Loberg of Nelsonville is among the fair visitors who came up this morning.

Jos. Switals and J. H. Pestka, both of the town of Lunark, are attending the fair today.

Mrs. F. H. Timm has gone to Milwaukee to spend a couple of weeks among relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Glennon and little son, Kenneth, returned from their visit to Milwaukee on Monday.

Miss Maurita and Gerald Spaulding of Abbotford visited the first of the week with their aunt, Mrs. F. H. Murray.

Mrs. Richard Powers of Blackwell and Miss Louise Dessert of Mosinee were guests of Miss Clara Collins on Monday.

Call on Ringness when in need of footwear. He has a full stock of the latest style shoes and is always pleased to show goods.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Week are the happy parents of a baby boy, born at 5:30 Monday afternoon, Sept. 9th, at Lake Geneva, Wis.

Miss Tessie Wilson, who had been employed as a nurse at River Pines Sanatorium, returned to her home at Amherst this morning.

A. A. Aschauer of Milwaukee has been a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Kropoloski, in the town of Stockton, for a few days.

W. F. Tompkins of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, who had been visiting at the Arneson home on St. Louis avenue, returned to the west last week.

Miss Gertrude Ciman returned to her home at Berlin yesterday morning after an enjoyable visit with Paul Woznicki's family on N. Third street.

Miss Florence Grant has returned from Karinen, S. Dak., where she spent most of the summer with her father and brothers on their claim.

Mrs. W. B. Baker went to Beaver Dam last Monday for a visit with her daughter, Mrs. C. J. Chapin, who recently moved there from Fond du Lac county.

The contract for the new building to be erected by the State bank at Bancroft, has been awarded to W. H. Allen, of this city, who will commence work at once.

E. B. Robertson, president of the Wisconsin State bank, spent the first of the week at his former home in Minneapolis. He returned yesterday with his automobile.

M. E. Means, who operates one of the leading summer resorts in northern Wisconsin, near Hazelhurst, is down to visit his daughter, Miss Clara Means, and attend the fair.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Thies and little daughter, of Almond, are spending a couple of days in the city visiting with her sister, Mrs. F. E. Boyer, and enjoying the sights at the fair.

Homer E. Ross came up from Milwaukee this morning to visit his mother and brothers and attend the fair. His son, Harold, has a horse entered in this afternoon's races.

A. D. Appletree Barnes, the well known nurseryman at Waupaca, arrived on this morning's train with a big exhibit of fruit from his orchards. It is now on display at horticultural hall, fair grounds.

Miss Julia Hawkes of Waseca, Minn., visited this week with Mrs. E. B. Robertson on Pine and Wisconsin streets. Miss Hawkes teaches in a Philadelphia college and left for the eastern city today.

As the Stevens Point hospital is nearing completion, the officers of the association would respectfully ask all subscribers to the building fund to pay the amount due at once to the treasurer, Geo. B. Nelson.

Mrs. E. A. Sherman and Mrs. D. J. Leahy have issued invitations for three social affairs at the Leahy home on Main street next week. Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons the ladies will entertain at bridge whist and on Friday they will give a tea party.

While feeding a plank into one of the machines at his saw mill, last Monday, W. W. Mitchell was painfully bruised when the timber flew back with terrific force and struck him. No bones were broken but he was seriously hurt and will be laid up a week or more.

C. Jos. Kraus, a prosperous merchant at Colby, spent Tuesday in this city. He was accompanied by his bride, formerly Miss Josephine Frane, to whom he was married on Sept. 3d. They had been enjoying a wedding trip to LaCrosse, Kilbourn, Chilton and other places.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Schneider and little son drove down from Wausau in their car last Sunday and spent the day at the home of the lady's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. T. Wakefield. They were accompanied by Miss Bessie Wakefield, who had been their guest for the past couple of months.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene A. Lull of Mobile, Ala., visited for several days with their daughter, Miss Alice, and at the lady's former home in Plover. They went to Appleton Tuesday afternoon for a short stay before returning to the south. Mrs. Lull is a daughter of Mrs. W. R. Washburn of Plover.

Miss Martha Zakowski, a young lady of 14 years whose home is in the town of Carson, boarded this morning's train for Milwaukee to take up the prescribed studies at the Felician Sisters' convent with a view to becoming a member of this order. Martha will be the first member of Rev. A. Forisak's congregation to join the sisterhood.

Mr. and Mrs. Nick Bungert came down from Marathon City last week to visit at the homes of the lady's father and sister, Richard Gross and Mrs. E. S. Norton. Mr. Bungert returned Monday evening but his wife will remain a month or more. Nick performs the duties of rural mail carrier out of Marathon, a position he has held for nine years.

Rev. T. W. North is spending the week in Milwaukee, going down Tuesday to attend the annual Wisconsin Conference of Methodist ministers. Assignments for the coming year will be made early next week, when it is very probable that Rev. North will be returned to Stevens Point. This is the desire of not only his own congregation but of our citizens generally.

Nels Loberg of Norske, Waupaca county, is among today's fair visitors.

A son, their first born, arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. J. N. Murat, on Division street, this morning.

Clark Allen, who holds a position as druggist at Green Bay, is spending a few days' vacation at his home in this city.

H. A. Swenson and O. C. Torben-son, accompanied by their wives, drove over from Iowa by automobile today to attend the fair.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Morrill will go to Milwaukee tonight to attend the fair. They will also visit Dr. and Mrs. McIntyre at Kenosha.

Romeo Adams, who is employed at West Allis, is spending a week's vacation at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Adam Adams.

John L. Karnopp, who has been visiting among relatives at his old home in Almond and with friends in this city, boarded last night's west bound train on his return to Portland, Ore., where he is engaged in the real estate business.

The Ladies' Aid of St. Stephen's church will serve a 10 cent coffee at the home of Miss Mary Cassidy, 543 Strong's avenue, on Thursday, Sept. 19th, from 3 to 8 o'clock. Miss Cassidy will be assisted by Mesdames Jas. Rice, Wm. Feely, Alex. Love, John Meeks, Thos. J. Brown and C. A. Hopkins.

I. C. Newby, who is now a prosperous business man at Sun Prairie, Dane county, is here to attend the fair and visit friends in town. Mr. Newby reports bumper crops of oats and barley in his section, but there will be a shortage of corn because of long white grub worms which have literally eaten away the roots.

Messrs. Volmar, R. L. and P. J. Kraus, accompanied by their wives, were here from Marshfield this morning while enroute to Chilton to attend the funeral of their brother-in-law, C. M. Hugo, which will take place Thursday. Mr. Hugo was a cigar manufacturer, 64 years of age, and was quite well known in this part of the state.

Chas. A. Pratt, who was called to Bancroft several weeks ago by the illness and death of his mother, Mrs. J. F. Pratt, is in town today while on his return to Powell, Wyo. Charlie and his brother, Martin Pratt, are in the general merchandise business at Powell. The latter gentleman was nominated for state representative at the recent primaries and will undoubtedly be elected a member of the Wyoming legislature.

Very.  
Friend—Then you had a satisfactory season?  
Theatrical Manager—Very. Two of our most antagonistic critics died.—Judge

**Finding Patients For Doctors.**  
A curious occupation has sprung up in Paris. Several doctors have received a circular from a newly formed agency, which offers to find patients for them. The fees are rather high. They vary from \$20 to \$100. On receipt of the fee the doctor is assured a list of twenty consumptives, twenty epileptics, twenty people suffering from cancer, and so forth. He is then at liberty to call and offer his services. The agency's circular declares that the lists of patients are compiled from absolutely certain sources and that the money will be returned if there are more than three mistakes in each list. This is rather a grim proviso.—New York Tribune.

**Kaiser's Use of English Language.**  
English is said to have been the language employed at the recent interview between the German emperor and the czar. The kaiser has more than once shown his preference for English as a means of communication in circumstances where German cannot be employed. At a banquet given on the occasion of his first state visit to The Hague the admiral at the head of the Dutch navy addressed the imperial guest in French. The kaiser replied in English, observing that he was a British admiral and that English was the most appropriate language for seamen to employ.—London Chronicle.

# It Is Just as Easy

for you to place a portion of your earnings in the bank and allow them to accumulate as it is to spend them. Common sense tells you that you ought to save a part of your income. The experience of men farther along the road shows you that some day you will have a place for every dollar you can accumulate NOW, if you are to have the comforts you will need and enjoy when old age checks your capacity to earn.

It is a well known economic fact that lack of plenty is usually the natural sequence of your own management—or rather mismanagement. YOU can make yourself a prosperous man or a poor one. It depends upon whether you save or spend.

For conserving the odds and ends of your income, combining them into one lump sum and protecting them for future use no other way equals our Bank Account Plan. Come in and let us explain.

We pay three per cent. on savings. One dollar starts a savings account here. All business confidential.

## First National Bank

OF STEVENS POINT, WIS.

CAPITAL - - - \$100,000

Established in 1883 U. S. Depository

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### ALPINE LIGHTNING.

The Brand of Aerial Fireworks They Get on Mont Blanc.

Nowhere else do the electrical discharges of the atmosphere assume so intense and terrifying a character as on the summits of high mountains. In August of last year the laboratory of the Society of Observatories, built on the summit of Mont Blanc, was struck by lightning, with fatal results to one of its occupants. This building is of wood, roofed with sheets of copper, and is not provided with lightning rods. It was practically buried in snow at the time of the disaster.

The famous Janssen observatory on Mont Blanc was repeatedly struck, although it bore numerous lightning rods, connected by cables to some rocks a few hundred feet distant. This building was of wood and was built on the snow. The effects of the lightning were extraordinary and appalling. The metal tableware was frequently melted or perforated. The bolts and nuts in the walls were melted, the woodwork charred, and the metal cap of the large telescope was pierced with holes.

In 1903 a guide, one Felix Bozon, witnessed a brilliant electrical discharge in the form of ribbons of fire which for two hours and a half continued to play across the interior of the building, proceeding from one of the cables connected with the lightning rods. In 1902 a ball of fire as large as a pigeon's egg was seen to move slowly across the room, then retreat for a distance and explode, giving a violent shock to the persons present.

In 1907 a series of lightning strokes occurred one evening at nearly regular intervals of a few minutes. Each stroke produced a deafening noise and was attended by sparks like fiery serpents, which shot through the observatory in all directions. This process continued nearly an hour.—Chicago News.

**A Young Misogynist.**  
"You have been a very naughty boy today, Harold," said his mother, "and I shall tell your father when he comes home."  
"Oh, of course," exclaimed Harold. "You never could keep a secret."—Atlanta Journal.

**His Grouch.**  
"What's the zebra sulking about?" asks the head keeper of the menagerie. "He feels slighted. He's about the only quadruped that hasn't been mentioned as some sort of a political emblem."—Washington Star.

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### Report of the Condition of the Wisconsin State Bank

Located at Stevens Point, Wisconsin

At the close of business on the 4th day of Sept., 1912, pursuant to call by the Commissioner of Banking.

**RESOURCES**

Loans and discounts	\$ 135,875.24
Overdrafts	336.23
Bonds	23,705.00
Banking house	7,000.00
Furniture and fixtures	8,200.00
Other real estate owned	1,025.00
Due from approved reserve banks	37,724.63
Exchanges for clearing house	1,186.08
Cash on hand	9,103.29
Total	\$ 219,162.44

**LIABILITIES**

Capital stock paid in	\$ 30,000.00
Surplus fund	1,500.00
Undivided profits	730.45
Due to banks—deposits	17,334.88
Individual deposits subject to check	84,292.30
Demand certificates of deposit	1,767.45
Time certificates of deposit	7,601.63
Savings deposits	7,669.65
Total	\$ 219,162.44

State of Wisconsin, ss.  
County of Portage, ss.  
I, E. B. ROBERTSON, president of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the foregoing statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. B. ROBERTSON, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of Sept., 1912. ELLA MCINTYRE, Notary Public. My commission expires Nov. 25, 1913.

Correct—Attest:  
GEO. H. WALKER,  
L. R. ANDERSON,  
Directors.

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## Special for Stock Fair Day

### September 19th, 1912

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## 4 SOLID CASES OF COTTON BED BLANKETS

12-4 size, regular \$1.25 values, for Stock Fair Day

# 79c Each

Only one Blanket to a customer.

---

## P. ROTHMAN & CO.

ONE PRICE NO TRUST GOODS DELIVERED







**Dr. C. von Neupert,**  
**PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS**  
Surgical Operations. Female Diseases a Specialty.  
Office over Chicago Bank. Telephone 68-2.  
Res. 1010 N. 1st St. Opp. Court House.  
Telephone 44-3.

**E. H. ROGERS, M. D.**  
**Physician and Surgeon,**  
519 Clark Street. Tel. 57.  
X-ray and electrical work done.  
All professional calls answered promptly.

**R. B. SMILEY, M. D.**  
**Physician and Surgeon**  
711 Church Street, Stevens Point, Wis.  
Telephone, Red 110.  
Office hours, 10 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4, 7 to 9 p. m.

**WAYNE F. COWAN, M. D.**  
**PHYSICIAN and SURGEON**  
Office 452 Main street, residence  
The Sellers. Telephone connection.  
Stevens Point - Wisconsin

**Dr. Angus E. MacMillan**  
**Physician and Surgeon**  
Office over Taylor's Drug Store  
Phone for office and residence, 374

**DR. V. W. PURDY**  
**OSTEOPATH**  
Office over  
Krems Drug Store 9 to 12 m., 2 to 5 p. m.  
Telephone, Black 98 Res. Tel. 448  
**STEVENS POINT WISCONSIN**

**D. N. ALCORN, M. D.**  
Government Expert in—  
**Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat**  
Electricity used in blemishes on face, etc.,  
goggles, and wherever Electricity is needed.  
Glasses Ground to Order and Fitted Right  
Office over Taylor Bros' drug store  
Telephone, Red 301

**J. W. BIRD, M. D.**  
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat  
Specialist  
Every modern instrument for  
fitting Glasses.  
305 Main St. Stevens Point, Wis.

**GEO. M. HOULEHAN.**  
  
**SURGEON DENTIST**  
Office over Post Office, Stevens Point, Wis.  
Office hours from 8:30 A. M. to 6 P. M.

**Drs. M. & F. J. Krembs**  
**SURGEON DENTISTS**  
Office over First National Bank  
**STEVENS POINT, WIS.**

**Dr. L. Pasternacki**  
**DENTIST**  
Office: Over Kuhl Bros. Phone  
No. Red 106.  
Stevens Point, Wis.

**W. R. SWAN, M. D. C.**  
**Veterinary Surgeon**  
Horse Hospital in Connection  
All calls, day or night, promptly at-  
tended to. Graduate of Chicago Veter-  
inary College. Office Tel. black 312  
Residence Tel. Black 312-2r.  
500 MILLS. STEVENS POINT, WIS.

**MRS. A. LAMPE,**  
511 Park Street,  
Tel. Red 142  
Stevens Point,  
Wisconsin.  
Enjoys the highest  
reputation for  
ladies to be con-  
fided. Children  
adopted by good  
and respectable  
families. Thirty-  
four years expe-  
rience. Confiden-  
tial and private.

**WHEN IN THE CITY**  
—visit—  
**The DELLA Theatre**  
P. J. Bresnahan, Proprietor  
Always the Best in VAUDEVILLE  
and MOVING PICTURES.  
BAND and ORCHESTRA CONCERTS  
Prices - 5c and 10c

**CHICHESTER SPILLS**  
DIAMOND BRAND  
Beware of  
Counterfeits.  
Refuse all  
Substitutions.  
LADIES!  
Ask your Druggist for CHICHESTER'S  
DIAMOND BRAND PILLS in Red and  
Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue  
Ribbon. TAKE NO OTHER. Buy of your  
Druggist and ask for CHICHESTER'S  
DIAMOND BRAND PILLS. For twenty-five  
years regarded as Best, Safest, Always Reliable.  
**SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS**  
**TRIED EVERYWHERE**

## NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION TO BE HELD TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1912.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, } ss.  
Department of State, }

Notice is hereby given that at a general election to be held in the several towns, wards, villages and election districts of the state of Wisconsin, on the first Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, A. D. 1912, being the fifth day of said month, the following officers are to be elected.

Thirteen electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

A Governor, in place of Francis E. McGovern, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1913.

A Lieutenant Governor, in place of Thomas Morris, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1913.

A Secretary of State, in place of James A. Frear, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1913.

A State Treasurer, in place of Andrew H. Dahl, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1913.

An Attorney General, in place of L. H. Bancroft, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1913.

A Representative in Congress for the eighth congressional district comprised of the counties of Marathon, Portage, Waupaca, Waushara, Wood and Shawano.

A Member of Assembly for the county of Portage.

In accordance with Section 1, of Article XII of the constitution of the state of Wisconsin, and Chapter 665 of the laws of 1911, the following Joint Resolution adopted by the legislature of the state of Wisconsin at the regular sessions of 1909 and 1911 are made a part of the foregoing notice and are to be voted upon at said election, to-wit:

(No. 26, A.)  
**JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 24.**  
To amend section 10, article VII, of the constitution, relating to the salary of judges.

WHEREAS, At the biennial session of the legislature for the year 1909, an amendment to the constitution of this state was proposed and agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, which proposed amendment was in the following language:

**RESOLVED** by the assembly, the senate concurring, That section 10, article VII, of the constitution of Wisconsin be amended to read Section 10. Each of the judges of the supreme and circuit courts shall receive a salary, payable at such time as the legislature shall fix, of not less than one thousand five hundred dollars annually; they shall receive no fees of office, or other compensation than their salary; they shall hold no office of public trust, except a judicial office, during the term for which they are respectively elected, and all votes for either if them for any office, except a judicial office, given by the legislature or the people, shall be void. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge who shall not, at the time of his election, be a citizen of the United States, and have attained the age of twenty-five years, and be a qualified elector within the jurisdiction for which he may be chosen.

(No. 26, S.)  
**JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 42.**  
To amend section 3 of article XI of the constitution relating to municipal corporations and their indebtedness.

WHEREAS, At the biennial session of the legislature for the year 1909, an amendment to the constitution was proposed and agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, which proposed amendment is as follows:

**"RESOLVED** by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That section 3 of article XI of the Constitution be amended to read:

Section 3. It shall be the duty of the legislature, and they are hereby empowered to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments and taxation, and in contracting debts by such municipal corporations. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for the state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebted-

ness as aforesaid shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of 150,000 or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from the time of contracting the same;" now, therefore, be it

**RESOLVED** by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin be, and the same is hereby agreed to by this Legislature.

(No. 25, S.)  
**JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 48.**  
To amend article XI of the constitution to be known as section 3a, relating to the acquisition of lands by the state or any of its cities for certain public purposes.

WHEREAS, At the biennial session of the legislature for the year 1909, an amendment to the constitution was proposed and agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, which proposed amendment is as follows:

**"RESOLVED** by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That article XI of the Constitution be amended by adding a new section thereto, to be known as section 3a to read:

**SECTION 3a.** The State or any of its cities may acquire by gift, purchase, or condemnation lands for establishing, laying out, widening, enlarging, extending, and maintaining memorial grounds, streets, squares, parkways, boulevards, parks, playgrounds, sites for public buildings, and reservations in and about and along and leading to any or all of the same; and after the establishment, layout and completion of such improvements, may convey any such real estate thus acquired and not necessary for such improvements, with reservations concerning the future use and occupation of such real estate so as to protect such public works and improvements, and their environs, and to preserve the view, appearance, light, air, and usefulness of such public works;" now, therefore, be it

**RESOLVED** by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin be, and the same is hereby, agreed to by this Legislature.

(No. 103, S.)  
**CHAPTER 227.**

An Act to amend section 12 of the statutes, extending the right of suffrage to women.

The People of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

**SECTION 1.** Section 12 of the statutes is amended to read: Section 12. Every person male or female of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the state for one year next preceding any election, and in the election district where he or she offers to vote ten days, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such elections:

1. Citizens of the United States.  
2. Persons of foreign birth who, prior to the first day of December, A. D. 1908, shall have declared their intention to become citizens conformably with the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization; provided that the rights hereby granted to such persons shall cease on the first day of December, A. D. 1912.

3. Persons of Indian blood who have once been declared by law of congress to be citizens of the United States, any subsequent law of congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

4. Civilized persons of Indian descent not members of any tribe.

5. Any civilized person, being a descendant of the Chippewas of Lake Superior or any other Indian tribe, residing within this state, and not upon any Indian reservation, who shall make and subscribe to an oath before the clerk of the circuit court or his deputy of the county where such person resides, that he or she is not a member of any Indian tribe, and has no claim upon the United States for aid and assistance from any appropriation made by congress for the benefit of Indians, and that he or she thereby relinquishes all tribal relations, and all right to claim or receive such aid, shall be entitled, on such oath being filed and recorded, to vote at all elections held in this state, if he or she is otherwise qualified. The oath so taken on being corroborated as to the residence and tribal relations of such person by the affidavit of a qualified elector, shall be filed in the office of the clerk before whom it was taken and recorded for that purpose, upon such person paying to said clerk the sum of one dollar.

6. No person under guardianship, non compos mentis or insane shall be qualified to vote at any election, nor shall any person convicted of treason or felony be qualified to vote at any election unless restored to civil rights.

**SECTION 2.** The question whether the foregoing provisions of this act shall take effect and be in force, shall be submitted to a vote of the people of this state, in the manner provided by law for the submission of an amendment to the constitution, at the next general election to be held in November, 1912. If approved by a majority of all the votes cast on that subject at such election, it shall take effect and be in force from and after such approval by the people; otherwise it shall not take effect or be in force. Upon the ballot shall be printed "Shall Chapter 665 of the laws of 1911, entitled 'An act extending the right of suffrage to women' be adopted."

**SECTION 3.** This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved June 2, 1911.

Given under my hand and official seal at the capital in the city of Madison, this 17th day of August, A. D. 1912.

SEAL

J. A. FREAR.

Secretary of State.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, } ss.  
Portage County, }

Notice is Hereby Given, That at a general election to be held in the several towns, villages, wards, and election precincts of said county on the first Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, A. D., 1912, being the fifth day of said month, the following county officers are to be elected.

A County Clerk in place of Algine E. Bourn, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D., 1913.

A County Treasurer in place of Geo. F. Hebard, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D., 1913.

A Sheriff in place of Frank Guyant, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D., 1913.

A Coroner in place of Harry D. Boston, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D., 1913.

A Clerk of the Circuit Court in place of Frank H. Timm, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D., 1913.

A District Attorney in place of George B. Nelson, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D., 1913.

A Register of Deeds in place of Andrew F. Wyatt, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D., 1913.

A Surveyor in place of Julian F. Maxfield, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D., 1913.

Stevens Point, Wis., August 20, 1912.

A. E. BOURN, County Clerk.

**Many Driven From Home**

Every year, in many parts of the country, thousands are driven from their homes by coughs and lung diseases. Friends and business are left behind for other climates, but this is costly and not always sure. A better way the way of multitudes—is to use Dr. King's New Discovery and cure yourself at home. Stay right there, with your friends, and take this safe medicine. Throat and lung troubles find quick relief and health returns. Its help in coughs, colds, grip, croup, whooping-cough and sore lungs make it a positive blessing. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by H. D. McCulloch Co.

That youth is not necessarily a matter of years, despite the Oslerian theory, is proved by a Philadelphia woman, who at the age of seventy-four is not only preparing to wed, but is also about to take a trip to Europe to do it.

**The Men Who Succeed**

As heads of large enterprises are men of great energy. Success today demands health. To fail is to fail. It's utter folly for a man to endure a weak, run-down half alive condition when Electric Bitters will put him right on his feet in short order. "Four bottles did me more real good than any other medicine I ever took," writes Chas. B. Allen, Sylvania, Ga. "After years of suffering with rheumatism, liver trouble, stomach disorders and deranged kidneys, I am again, thanks to Electric Bitters, sound and well." Try them. Only 50 cents at H. D. McCulloch Co.'s.

The advent of the auto, many feared, would result in decreasing demands for the horse, whereas the contrary would seem to have happened, with New York state officially taking up the problem of an actual scarcity of steeds. There is still work for old Dobbin to do.

**NO ONE STRONGER THAN HIS STOMACH.**  
The celebrated Dr. Abernethy of London was firmly of the opinion that disorders of the stomach were the most prolific source of human ailments in general. A recent medical writer says: "every feeling, emotion and affection reports at the stomach (through the system of nerves) and the stomach is affected accordingly. It is the vital center of the body \* \* \* \* \* He continues, "so we may be said to live (through) the stomach." He goes on to show that the stomach is the vital center of the body. For weak stomachs and the consequent indigestion or dyspepsia, and the multitude of various diseases which result therefrom, no medicine can be better suited as a curative agent than

**Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.**  
"Several months ago I suffered from a severe pain right under the breast-bone," writes Mrs. G. M. MURKEN, of Corona, Calif. "I had suffered from it, off and on, for several years. I also suffered from heart-burn, did not know what was the matter with me. I tried several medicines but they did me no good. Finally, I was told it was my liver. I did not dare to eat as it made me worse. When ever I swallowed anything it seemed that I would faint—it hurt so. I gave up everything but Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I took five bottles of it, and could feel myself getting better from the first dose. I could eat a little without pain and grew strong fast. To-day I am strong and well and can do a big day's work with ease. Can eat everything and have put on flesh wonderfully. I will say to all sufferers write to Dr. Pierce. He has my undying gratitude."

**A Price Reduction.**

The Milwaukee Journal, Wisconsin's big daily newspaper, on June 1st reduced its subscription price so that it can be sent with The Gazette, both for one year for only \$3.50, payable in advance. At this price this is the biggest newspaper bargain in the country. Subscribe now, and take advantage of this great offer.

If you knew of the real value of Chamberlain's Liniment for lame back, soreness of the muscles, sprains and rheumatic pains, you would never wish to be without it. For sale by all dealers.

Baltimore scientists propose to make careful study of the mental affection known as "the blues." Any town that has a tail-end baseball team will be able to furnish plenty of subjects.

**Buggies and Wagons.**

I wish to announce that I am now receiving my line of buggies, carriages and wagons. They are all of the best make and I am selling them at rock bottom prices. Call and look the line over. Peter Truerweiler, 308 310 Clark street.

That the lobster is becoming extinct is the foreboding of many who may be presumed to be informed on the subject, and the next generation may know it only as a human type.

An article that has real merit should in time become popular. That such is the case with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been attested by many dealers. Here is one of them. H. W. Hendrickson, Ohio Falls, Ind., writes, "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best for coughs, colds and croup, and is my best seller." For sale by all dealers.

Southern Illinois reports a shortage of spring chickens. Stories of disaster to the peach crop of Michigan can be and are received with indifference, but this, if true, is a matter of importance.

**The Evening Wisconsin.**

We have made arrangements with the Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin whereby we can offer that reliable daily paper in connection with The Gazette, both for \$3.75 for one year, payable in advance. Call and see a copy.

**WHAT REPUBLICAN PROSPERITY IS.**

What has the result been? Prosperity? Yes; if by prosperity you mean vast wealth, no matter how distributed or whether distributed at all or not; if you mean vast enterprises built up to be presently concentrated under the control of comparatively small bodies of men, who can determine almost at pleasure whether there shall be competition or not. The nation as a nation has grown immensely rich. She is justly proud of her industries and of the genius of her men of affairs. They can master anything they set their minds to, and we have been greatly stimulated under their leadership and command. Their laurels are many and very green. We must accord them the great honors that are their due, and we must preserve what they have built up for us. But what of the other side of the picture? It is not easy for us to live as it used to be. Our money will not buy as much. High wages, even when we can get them, yield us no great comfort. We used to be better off with less, because a dollar could buy so much more. The majority of us have been disturbed to find ourselves growing poorer, even though our earnings were slowly increasing. Prices climb faster than we can push our earnings up.—From Woodrow Wilson's Speech Accepting the Democratic Nomination.

"Wilson and Marshall" looks good, sounds good, is good.

## Bread worth talking about



can be made from the

## Page's Fancy Patent Flour

In bread you can't afford anything but the best.

To get the best, use

Page's Fancy Patent Flour

Gluten and Molasses Feed.

## Page's Milling Co.

STEVENS POINT, WIS.

## YOUR WHITEST FRIEND



REMARKS:

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**YOU'LL ENJOY**

every bit of Candy bought at our store. It is all so

**FRESH AND PURE**

so deliciously flavored and so finely made. We make a great variety of Candies and our prices are surprisingly low.

## PALACE OF SWEETS

**Farm Mortgages**

If you have funds for investment, either in small or large amounts, we can enable you to obtain the highest rate of interest consistent with safety. Correspondence solicited.

**M. E. WILSON & CO., Bankers**  
Resources and Responsibility \$600,000  
844 Commercial Bank Bldg., Chicago.

**ROOD & SEEGER,**  
LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES.



DANCY.

The warm weather of the past week has been of much benefit to the corn crop, which is excellent in this section. Miss Helen Sweeney resumed her school work Monday near Milladore, and Miss Irene Guenther of Knowlton did likewise in this village.

V. Brooks attended the fair at Wausau the past week. On account of high water and washouts prevailing at that time, not many went from this vicinity.

Stecker Bros.' orchestra of Appleton will give a dancing party in Topham's hall on Thursday evening, the 19th inst. With favorable weather a large attendance will greet them. Don't forget the date.

Evelyn L. Knoller was at Stevens Point last Saturday, attending to her piano pupils. Evelyn will be pleased to meet anyone desirous of taking instruction on piano at her home on Mondays or Tuesdays.

After being an invalid for several years, John Woyer who has been taking treatment from a chiropractic physician from Grand Rapids, has so far recovered as to be able to go to Grand Rapids unaided for treatment.

The first communion services which were to have been at Knowlton the first of the past week, and which had to be postponed on account of the high water, will take place on Sunday, the 15th inst.

Paul Janz left for Milwaukee the past week, where he has accepted a position as locomotive fireman. He accompanied home Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, who visited in Dancy for some time at the home of Herman Janz.

About 30 friends pleasantly surprised Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Marchel, who recently returned from their wedding tour, at the home of Mr. Marchel's father, John Marchel, near this village, Sunday afternoon. All report a delightful time.

H. D. Boston of Stevens Point was in this village Thursday, having had charge of the funeral of Bernice, the 12 year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Altenburg, mention of whose death will be found elsewhere in The Gazette.

BUENA VISTA

Harry Hoaglin is threshing in our district this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Turrish spent Sunday in Stevens Point.

Mrs. James Tracy visited Stevens Point friends last week.

All from this vicinity who attended the Amherst fair report a fine time.

Miss Laura Patterson commenced her school in one of the Bancroft districts a week ago Monday.

Miss Faye Adams, who is teaching school in Bancroft, spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. Adams.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Rice and son, Clayton, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Burns in Almond.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Carpenter and family, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Thiele and Louis Thiele Sunday at Joe Helbach's.

John McGinley has just completed a fine new house and barn. John certainly has one of the finest homes in Almond.

Mrs. S. J. Hill and Miss Nellie Smith spent Saturday and Sunday at Camp Cleghorn, and also visited the Soldiers' Home near Wausau.

A large crowd attended the dance in John McGinley's new barn Friday evening. Excellent music was furnished and all enjoyed a good time.

Mrs. John Smith and son, John, spent Friday and Saturday of last week in Grand Rapids. They were accompanied home by the lady's brother, Owen McGuire.

ELLIS.

There are Chicago visitors at the A. Dambach home.

Felix Kolinski again travels our streets after his winter at Oshkosh.

H. Sommers and G. Stroik visited relatives and friends at Polonia and Ellis.

Alois Miller has departed in search of a good farm in Minnesota. He has sold his place here. May success follow him.

If the sun scorches in this manner every day during the potato harvest, what will the farmers do to make work easier?

Nicholas Eugene Platta, who had been clerking in a store at Wittenberg during the summer, has returned to his home.

This being fair week, Ellis is noisy with the hubbub of the farmers racing to the scene of action on the fair grounds.

The corn crop is rather late this year. The farmers fear the corn will not ripen with this unfavorable weather.

Fritz Krembs brought a company with him in his auto, and they visited Aug. Oesterle's and Peter and Henry Schiesmann, Sunday.

Miss Sophy Wysocki boarded the Northwestern at Rosholt at 6 o'clock

Saturday morning for Pulaski, where she will teach during the year.

Man is never satisfied with the world. If it rains three days out of the week, he murmurs; if hot, he grumbles; if cold, he storms. When will he be satisfied?

Mrs. Geo. W. Allen and sons, who have been spending the summer with the lady's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Eiden, have returned to their home on Jefferson street, Stevens Point.

Frank Pawelski, who had a farm five miles north of Ellis, has sold it and is now busy moving to the farm he first worked after his marriage. The farm was formerly owned by J. Eckman.

Late in the evening of Saturday last Mr. and Mrs. J. Wysocki were pleasantly surprised by a distant visitor from Bevent, Felix Wysocki, a brother of John's.

Rosalia Eiden, who is teaching the Linwood school, visited her parents Saturday and Sunday. Mrs. N. Britz and daughter came with Miss Eiden to visit here.

Paul Gilmeister completed the job of building, moving and renovating for S. Redding of Custer on Saturday. Having completed the Redding job, he will begin moving John Wysocki's granary on Monday.

Miss Sophy Wysocki returned from South Heart, N. Dak., last Tuesday, where she spent the summer with her brother. She reports excellent crops in western North Dakota, abundant rainfall, agreeable weather and plenty of washouts. An hour before she took the train for her Wisconsin home a wreck, due to a bridge taken by high water, occurred.

POLONIA.

John Bigalke is having some stone blasting done.

John Kowalski spent Thursday and Friday in Stevens Point.

John and Nick Konopacki and Tom Nornberg of Nekeosa spent Sunday with relatives here.

John Nornberg has returned from Milwaukee after a few days' visit at the home of his son, Max.

Anton Somionka is erecting a new house on the lot which he purchased last spring from J. Sikorski.

Felix Burant left for Mount Calvary, Wednesday, to take up studies in St. Lawrence College, after spending the vacation at home.

LANARK.

Agnes Hopkins was a Bancroft visitor last Sunday.

Mrs. Michael Hopkins visited at Bancroft last Sunday.

Miss Agnes Meagher returned from Green Bay last week Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Droske of Arnott were visitors in our town Sunday.

M. H. Phillips of Amherst transacted business in our district last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kehl of Almond visited over Sunday with Michael Riley.

Misses Helen and Isabelle Mahanna of Amherst visited in our district last Saturday.

Last week Thursday and Friday Rev. J. E. Meagher assisted Rev. W. J. Rice at Stevens Point.

Wallace Mahanna, a former resident of our town, but now of Amherst, called on friends last week.

Rev. Jas. E. Meagher left Monday for Wausau, Wis., where he will assist Rev. Wm. Reul for a few days.

Word was received in our district that our friend Jeremiah Lennoxstein-moux was poisoned one day last week while out picking blueberries. Many of his friends will be glad to hear of his rapid recovery to health again.

AMHERST.

Mrs. Mike Dusel is seriously ill.

Wm. Bruner of Almond was in town Thursday.

John Porter of Plover was here last Thursday.

Thos. Cauley of Stevens Point was in town Saturday.

Miss Annie Garry of Manawa is a guest of Dr. and Mrs. Frank Metcalf.

Mrs. O. C. Loomis has been very ill for several days but is now improving.

Miss Nora Howen has been engaged as trimmer in Mrs. Starks' millinery shop, Amherst Junction.

Mrs. C. F. Haertel and Mr. and Mrs. Allen Behrendt of Stevens Point attended the fair Thursday.

Miss Ethel Rounds left for a visit of considerable length with relatives at San Jose, Cal., Tuesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Yorton of Fond du Lac were guests of the gentleman's cousin, Mrs. Geo. Anthony, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Nelson and children of Galloway, Wis., visited part of the week with the former's mother, Mrs. Mary Nelson.

Mrs. O. H. Ness and daughters, Flora and Hazel, returned the first of the week after visiting relatives at Tomahawk and New Lisbon.

Miss Edna Case left for an extended stay at Baraboo, Monday. Edna will spend the school year there and live with her grandmother, Mrs. Briscoe.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Pomeroy, Misses Leitha Parks of Menasha, Bessie and Sarah Wilson enjoyed an auto ride to Wausau to the potato bake and carnival, Friday afternoon.

Miss Winifred Harrigan of Milwaukee spent several days with her aunt, Mrs. Fred Wesley of Nelsonville, and also took in the Portage county fair. She returned to her home Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Schwerke have returned from their honeymoon to Wausau and other points and are occupying rooms at the home of Mrs. Schwerke's father, James Delaney, until the home now occupied by C. J. Lawton is vacated.

PLAINFIELD.

Miss Ruth Potter of Appleton is visiting her friend, Miss Madge Rice.

Miss Nellie Rozell left Saturday for Greenwood to commence her school.

Verne Wilson left last week for North Dakota to spend the fall months, where he has employment.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Smith, Jr., came up from Beaver Dam, Thursday, for a two weeks' visit with relatives.

Mrs. John Indermuehle and two children left Thursday for Hartford to attend the wedding of her youngest brother.

Mrs. Alma Jackson left Thursday for Deerfield, Dane county, to spend several weeks with her husband, who is employed on a dredge.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Winslow went to Hancock, Thursday, to attend the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pond, which was held on Friday.

WANT THE DAM LOWERED

Ald. McDonald Charges That Jackson Milling Co. Dam is Six Feet Higher Than Charter Provides.

A regular monthly meeting of the common council was held last Wednesday evening. Members of the fire department petitioned to have a vacation of three nights and three days each month. Ald. Wallace spoke in favor of the petition, saying that some years ago the city maintained an extra man in the department, but since he resigned no one has been hired to take his place. He said that our fire boys are paid smaller salaries than in other cities of about the same size in the state, including Ashland, Merrill and Chippewa Falls. Ald. Abb also spoke in favor of the petition, and Ald. Wallace moved that the petition be granted and an extra fireman be appointed. Ald. Schenk thought it would be better to wait until the first of the year, when money for the extra man can be raised from taxation. Ald. Atwell thought it would not be possible to make any change until the money is raised for the purpose. Ald. Abb suggested that the salary of the chief of the fire department be increased to \$60 per month after January 1st, he to devote his entire time to the duties of the department. This matter was referred to the city attorney for his opinion.

Land owners adjacent to the slough presented a petition asking that a suitable gate be placed near the Mitchell mill, near the mouth of the slough, so as to prevent the high water from backing upon their property during floods. Ald. McDonald stated that the Jackson Milling Co.'s dam is six feet above their original charter, and said that if this dam was lowered to the height it should be, it would save thousands of dollars to people of this city and the towns of Carson and Linwood. He made a motion that the matter of compelling them to take care of surplus water during the high water season be referred to the city attorney, which motion was carried. The petition was also referred to the city attorney.

A petition from Wm. Monckewitz for a retail liquor license, accompanied by a surety bond, was presented and laid on the table, as the city already has its full quota of saloons.

An automobile ordinance, which is published in full elsewhere in this issue, was read and adopted unanimously, as was also an ordinance relative to the duties of a scaler of weights and measures, which had previously been adopted, but owing to the illness of the late city clerk, was not published in time.

Among the bills presented for allowance was one from John Corcoran as weed commissioner at \$2 per day, his bill being for 25 days during the month of August, and its validity was questioned by Ald. Abb, who moved that it be disallowed, and he was supported in his motion by Ald. Firkus and Koch. The bill was finally allowed in full, with the balance of the monthly budget.

The report of the comptroller showed that \$134.30 had been paid for the support of poor during the month of August, \$30 of which is for county charges.

Dr. Spencer of Wausau, state sanitary commissioner, presented a written report stating that he had examined the schools of the city and found all to be in good condition except the old frame building at the corner of Church and Clark streets, which, he said, it is impossible to heat properly during cold weather, has no modern conveniences, and he recommended that better quarters be secured. His report was placed on file for future reference.

J. Iverson asked for the privilege of raising the roof of the cottage at the corner of Normal avenue and N. Third street, to make the structure into a two story building. Ald. McDonald opposed the petition, saying that Mr. Iverson had made various promises when he moved the Gilchrist residence from Main street to Normal avenue and Union street some time ago, and had failed to live up to them. Ald. Abb also opposed the prayer of the petitioner, and moved that it be referred to the fire chief. His motion was carried by all voting in favor except Ald. Wallace.

L. R. Anderson, as chairman, and John Gliniski as secretary of the local board of industrial education, asked that a one-half mill tax be levied upon taxable property in the city for the purpose of carrying on educational work proposed during the coming year. This matter was referred to the city attorney.

John Okray offered the sum of \$530 for property owned by the city in the Fourth ward and advertised for sale, and Mike Perchinski offered \$450 and Frank Falavicz's bid was also for \$450. Upon motion of Ald. Koch the bid of Mr. Okray was accepted.

A resolution on the death of the late City Clerk John K. Vosburgh, offering the condolences of the council to the widow and daughters, was unanimously adopted.

Ald. McDonald stated that it has been impossible to secure a sufficient number of men to do work on the city sewers, as the pay is only from \$1.25 to \$2 per day, and railroads, mills and other industries offer better wages. Upon motion of Ald. Abb the street committee was authorized to make an increase during the time the work is in progress, according to their discretion. The matter of extending the sewer and water mains to the hospital was again brought up, and upon motion of Ald. Atwell the street committee was authorized to co-operate with the Water Co. in putting in the piping if it will be for the best interests of the city to do so.

An extensive and well prepared report showing the condition of the city finances, as asked for at a previous meeting of the council, was presented and read by Comptroller Geo. L. Rogers. This report was the result of nearly a month's diligent work and research on the part of this official, and will form the basis for keeping the books and records in better shape than they have been for some time.

While the figures show a balance in the various funds July 31st, 1912, of \$42,073.92, there was in reality only \$11,879.79, a difference of \$30,194.13, due to overdraws from time to time, covering several years, from different funds to reimburse others and to pay bills or appropriations not provided for when the annual tax budgets were made out. This is the condition as explained by the comptroller and there is no intimation of anything wrong or dishonest on the part of anyone. The poor bookkeeping system of the past will no doubt be remedied for the future. The report was referred to the finance committee to look over.

Mayor Walters said that he would offer the name of Guy W. Rogers to act as city clerk for the balance of the unexpired term of the late J. K. Vosburgh, but a motion to confirm the appointment was lost by a vote of 7 to 5, those voting no being Abb, Altenburg, Firkus, Koch, Leahy, Sparks and Urowski, while Atwell, McDonald, Port, Schenk and Wallace voted for confirmation. No other name was suggested by the opposing aldermen, although the mayor stated that something should be done at once, and asked if they had any other name to present to do so. A short recess was taken and upon re-convening a recess was taken for one week, a motion to adjourn being carried by a like vote, 7 to 5.

LITTLE DAUGHTER CALLED

Bernice, the Twelve Year Old Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Altenberg of Eau Claire, Passes Away.

After suffering intensely for some days from injuries received in falling from a wagon, Bernice, the 12 year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Altenberg of Eau Claire, died Tuesday morning of last week. Everything that medical science could do was done for the little sufferer, who in falling sustained a skull fracture, from which brain compression developed and caused her death. Bernice was an unusually bright child and of a very lovable disposition, was a favorite with everybody who knew her. She was the youngest of a family of three children and her pathetic taking away has prostrated her parents with grief.

The funeral was held from the M. E. church at Dancy, Thursday morning, and was largely attended. Rev. James Burke of this city officiated and delivered a most scholarly and touching sermon. Mrs. G. G. Knoller of Dancy sang very impressive funeral hymns, after which the remains were brought to this city for burial. The pallbearers were O. C. and Allyn Altenberg, Conif Knoller and Leo Hintz. Those who attended the funeral from away were the grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Altenberg and H. D. Boston of this city, Mrs. Chas. Gill and sister, Kathryn Dickey of Wausau, Mrs. Geo. Livernash and father, A. K. Riant of Neenah, Mrs. Lamere of Ladysmith, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Erdman of Mosinee, and Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Altenberg and daughters, Gladys and Marion of Dancy, all accompanying the remains to this city.

Pension Fund for Teachers.

According to the first annual report of County Treasurer Hebard, the following amounts have been received by him and sent to Madison for the teachers' insurance and retirement fund from the places named:

Almond.....	\$ 8.89
Almond village.....	19.35
Amberst.....	3.60
Belmont.....	2.40
Dewey.....	9.60
Eau Claire.....	3.52
Grant.....	3.35
Hull.....	13.20
Linwood.....	1.50
New Hope.....	9.60
Pine Grove.....	9.33
Plover.....	.50
Village of Junction.....	5.40
City of Stevens Point.....	134.49
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$224.79</b>

THE SPREAD OF ALFALFA.

History of One of the Oldest of All Cultivated Forage Plants.

Alfalfa, perhaps the oldest of all cultivated forage or hay plants, has had a history scarcely less interesting than that of the many nations which have utilized it. Those nations have prospered almost in direct proportion to the extent to which they have used it. The name "alfalfa" comes from the Arabs and means "the best fodder," and in fact it appears to have originated in Media or in some adjacent country, as the folklore tales from lands on different sides of this area point toward Media as the place whence it came.

The wars of the Persian invasion of Greece took the plant to the latter country about 590 B. C. It being the custom for the advance emissaries to precede the army and to plant fields for the sustenance of the herds which helped support the invading hosts. From Greece it advanced to Italy and Spain by successive stages and was taken to Old Mexico by the Spaniards about 1519 A. D.

From there it was carried to South America and later (1854) entered California through the Golden Gate at the time of the activities incident to the discovery of gold in that state. Thence it spread over the irrigated sections and more recently has continued its march eastward until now it is by far the most important forage crop of such states as Nebraska and Kansas.—Chicago News.

Pacific Ocean Currents.

Reports received by the French government from its consular officers in Hawaii throw light, it is thought, on certain problems of ethnography. Not very long ago a little schooner, dismantled and with its rudder gone as the result of a tempest, was drifted by winds and ocean currents from Tahiti to Hawaii after eighty-one days. Hawaiian traditions declare that in ancient days people came from Tahiti, drifting with the currents, and settled the islands. The adventure of the dismantled schooner seems to prove the possibility of such a migration, and it is suggested that the currents of the Pacific, which have not yet been sufficiently studied, may throw much light on the distribution of the native races among the island groups.—Harper's Weekly.

3001

Report of the Condition of

The First National Bank

At Stevens Point,

In the State of Wisconsin, at the close of business Sept. 4, 1912.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts.....	\$462,321.77
Bonds.....	602,914.53
Real Estate and Fixtures.....	17,734.68
Cash on hand and in Banks.....	303,980.97
Due from U. S. Treasurer.....	1,400.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$1,388,351.95</b>

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock.....	\$100,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits.....	20,482.25
Circulating Notes.....	48,900.00
Deposits.....	1,218,969.70
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$1,388,351.95</b>

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY OF PORTAGE, ss.

I, J. W. DUNEGAN, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of Sept., 1912.

L. J. N. MURAT, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:

A. R. WEEK,

P. J. JACOBS,

C. D. McFARLAND,

H. H. PAGE,

Directors.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

MONTE CARLO PAYS WELL.

Enormous Profits Made by Monaco's Gilded Gambling Den.

As an example of how much money is made in some of the famous gambling dens of Europe and America the figures of the earnings of the most famous gambling place in the world, Monte Carlo, will prove interesting. There are at least a dozen kings and princes in Europe who receive a revenue from Monte Carlo.

The four descendants of the original concessionaire, Edward Blanc, receive each \$4,500,000 a year. Two of them are princesses. When Prince Roland Bonaparte married Edward Blanc's daughter he received \$10,000,000, and Prince George of Greece received the same sum when he married the daughter of Roland Bonaparte and Marie Blanc. The Prince of Monaco's two divorced wives, one of whom was Miss Alice Heine of New Orleans, receive large annual incomes. The state of Monaco is entirely supported by the institution, its 20,000 citizens being free from any tax.

It also pays the Prince of Monaco 20,000,000 francs a year, supports one of the finest opera houses in the world, a standing army, fifty detectives, whose duty it is to persuade would be suicides to carry out their plans outside of the state, and it provides free funerals and a cemetery for the unlucky ones who do take their lives when they have seen the wheel of fortune take their last cent.

And who is it that supports this place? Men and women in equal number from every corner of the world.—New York Sun.

How Vienna Helps Brides. "Lectures For Brides" is the name of the latest course started by the Viennese institution for popular instruction known as the Urania and now advertised all over the city. The lectures will cover such subjects as housekeeping, cooking, hygiene, elementary physiology and the care of children. Though mainly intended for those who are about to be or have just been married, all girls over seventeen will be admitted. The course will last for eight months, there being lectures on two evenings a week. A small fee is charged for the course, but the poor can obtain tickets free.—Vienna Cor. London Standard.

If you would buy good shoes, Ringness can supply you. His stock is strictly up to date and prices will be found satisfactory.

(Official Publication)

Report of the Condition

Arnott State Bank

Located at Arnott, State of Wisconsin.

At the close of business on the 4th day of Sept., 1912, pursuant to call by the Commissioner of Banking.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts.....	\$16,627.07
Bonds.....	14,732.47
Premium on Bonds.....	42.98
Banking house.....	1,655.45
Furniture and Fixtures.....	922.98
Due from approved reserve banks.....	2,505.18
Due from other banks.....	27.28
Cash on hand.....	1,403.18
Expense account.....	562.98
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$38,479.57</b>

LIABILITIES

Capital.....	\$10,000.00
Undivided profits.....	209.48
Individual deposits subject to check.....	17,546.57
Time certificates of deposit.....	10,721.82
Cashier's checks outstanding.....	1.70
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$38,479.57</b>

State of Wisconsin, county of Portage, ss.

I, C. G. Himley, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the foregoing statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

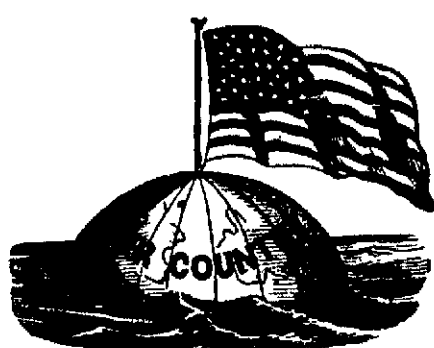
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of September, 1912.

GEO. DECLARKE, Notary Public.

My commission expires June 23, 1913.

Correct—Attest: C. Bre





STEVENS POINT, WIS., SEPTEMBER 11, 1912.

## NEWS OF A WEEK IN CONDENSED FORM

RECORD OF MOST IMPORTANT  
EVENTS TOLD IN BRIEFEST  
MANNER POSSIBLE.

### AT HOME AND ABROAD

Happenings That Are Making History  
—Information Gathered from All  
Quarters of the Globe and  
Given in a Few Lines.

#### Washington

Dr. F. L. Dunlap of the department of agriculture, bureau of chemistry, who was the chief accuser of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley in the controversy which shook the department last spring, has resigned his position. He has accepted a place with a chemical concern in Chicago.

Secretary of the Navy Meyer denied that he had decided to resign from the cabinet on account of ill health, as was reported. "There is absolutely no truth in this rumor," he said. "I am not to leave the cabinet. My health is very much improved."

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has arranged to hold hearings on the white pine blister rust September 18, on the Mediterranean fruit fly September 18 and the potato wart September 20, preliminary to proposed sweeping quarantine proclamations against these agricultural menaces.

The assault upon Dr. Luis Lazo Arriga, former Honduran minister to Washington, at Guatemala City recently, was purely a personal one, reports Senor Mendez, Guatemalan minister, who called at the state department in Washington and said he had a telegram from his government showing that the assault was committed by Lazo's own servant.

Theodore Roosevelt is expected to appear October 2 or 3 before the special senate committee investigating campaign contributions, to testify regarding the allegation of John D. Archbold and Senator Penrose that the Standard Oil company gave \$100,000 to the Republican national committee of 1904 with his approval.

#### Domestic

The United Spanish War Veterans met in Atlantic City for their annual encampment.

Miss Edith Norton, thirty-five years old, daughter of a wealthy Leland (Ill.) farmer, went insane from the heat and blew her head off with a shotgun.

Nicholas Jedorick was shot and killed at Fulton, Ill., by Roy Dreden, following the chastisement of Dreden by Jedorick because of an insulting remark said to have been made by Dreden to Jedorick's sister. Six bullets entered Jedorick's body. Dreden was arrested.

More than four thousand horses have died in western Kansas since a mysterious disease broke out in that section of the state, and it is estimated that the money loss is around half a million dollars. The great mortality has created a serious situation, hundreds of farmers being left without the animals to do necessary fall work in the fields.

Oscar F. Nelson of Chicago was re-elected president and Indianapolis was selected as the next meeting place of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks, in session at Salt Lake City.

According to a police announcement, burglars entered a hat store on Lower Broadway, New York, between Saturday and Tuesday, and stole 6,000 imported Austrian velvet hats, valued at \$30,000.

A vein of high grade bituminous coal has been found on the spot where the United States government building stood at the world's fair in St. Louis, and is being mined for the city's use.

Joseph Drago, an employe on John D. Rockefeller's estate at Pocantico Hills, N. Y., was approached by a member of the "Black Hand" society, who demanded \$300 from him. Drago refused to pay and a pistol duel took place. The "Black Hand" agent was shot in the leg, but escaped.

In 1890, when Kansas was passing through unusually hard times, the government census figures showed that 55.5 per cent. of Kansas farms were mortgaged. According to the census figures for 1910 only 44.3 per cent. are mortgaged.

Snow fell in the mountains west of Carson City, Nev., covering the range to a depth of several inches. This is the earliest snowfall in twenty-five years.

Fire in a steamer trunk cost the life of Patrick J. Reilly, chief of the Holyoke (Mass.) fire department. Reilly was riding to the fire in an automobile when a hose wagon struck his machine.

Suffering from a severe fracture of the skull, the bandit who, single-handed, robbed the New York Limited train on the Louisville & Nashville railroad twelve miles east of New Orleans Wednesday night, later to be felled by the locomotive driver, was brought to New Orleans and placed in the charity hospital.

After entering the house of his prospective father-in-law, Gerrit J. Diekema of Holland, Mich., former congressman, and, it is charged, stealing \$2,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry, A. S. Brusse, twenty-seven years old, said to be of a wealthy family of Vancouver, B. C., was arrested at Milwaukee.

More than 500 students at Columbia university worked their way through college last year, earning \$95,000, according to the report of the committee on employment.

Private detectives who have been keeping a close watch over the John D. Rockefeller estate at Pocantico Hills were equipped with a squad of watchdogs which will assist them in pursuing Italian bandits who have been responsible for recent holdups and petty crimes on the estate.

Specialists in the raising of vegetables from all parts of the country are in Rochester, N. Y., in attendance at the fifth annual convention of the Vegetable Growers' association of America.

Unless the supreme court stays the order of a lower court the household goods of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, veteran of many battles of the Civil war, will be sold at auction to satisfy a judgment for \$8,066 in favor of the Lincoln Trust company of New York. The judgment is based on a promissory note given by the aged soldier.

Miss Annie Dorothy Nixon, twenty-two years old, the daughter of Richard B. Nixon, financial clerk of the United States senate, was drowned at Colonial Beach, Va., in a vain attempt to rescue her swimming companion, Franklin W. Wiseman, aged twenty, of Havana, Ill.

#### Politics

The Roosevelt presidential electors cannot be taken off the Republican general election ballot in the November election in Kansas. This was the decision of Judge Walter H. Sanborn of the United States circuit court of appeals.

Oscar S. Straus, former secretary of commerce and labor in the cabinet of President Roosevelt and once United States minister to Turkey, was unanimously acclaimed the nominee for governor of the Progressive party of New York state at the convention held in Syracuse.

Political bosses and machines, crooked business and unenforced legislation are condemned in the platform which was adopted by the Ohio Progressive state convention held at Columbus. Arthur L. Garford of Elyria was nominated for governor of Ohio by the convention by acclamation.

With John L. Stevens of Boone as their nominee for governor, Iowa Progressives in convention at Des Moines put a third party state ticket into the field, after overcoming opposition to the plan by a vote of nearly five to one.

#### Foreign

Thirty-seven coal miners were killed by an explosion of fire damp in the Clarence coal mine, near Bruay, France, in the department of Nord.

#### Personal

Rev. William White Wilson, rector of St. Mark's Episcopal church, chaplain of the First regiment, Illinois National Guard, and one of the best known divines in Chicago, was killed when he was struck by a street car at a crossing. Rev. Wilson was on his way to a meeting of the Masonic order, of which he was a prominent member.

Charles W. Morse, the banker sentenced to a long term in the Atlanta penitentiary and pardoned by President Taft because of poor health, returned to his old stamping grounds—49 Exchange place, New York City—rented commodious offices on the nineteenth floor and prepared to get back, so he said, to his "life work."

## ABOUT MR. PERKINS

THINGS CONGRESSMAN STANLEY  
SAID OF COL. ROOSEVELT'S  
FINANCIAL AID.

### WIDOW AND ORPHAN ROBBED

Plain Talk Concerning the Man Who  
Contributed \$50,000 of Other  
People's Money to Aid in the Election of T. R.

People everywhere are asking why George Perkins, late of J. P. Morgan & Co., and now of the Harvester trust, is such an enthusiastic Progressive, and why Mr. Roosevelt has made him his campaign chairman. Both have explained, each is pleased with the other. Roosevelt tells us of Perkins' coming to him, but perhaps, when all is known, it will develop that he went after Perkins.

Mr. Morgan's ex-partner has been advocating this long time the creation of a court of big business at the capital city which, as we understand his proposition, will leave the government very little to do. This is similar to Roosevelt's plan to establish an autocratic stewardship of the public welfare untrammelled by courts or by congress. When great men think along the same lines they inevitably must come together.

In connection with Mr. Perkins' past it may be of interest to hear in part what Congressman Stanley had to say in the house respecting the \$50,000 of other people's money contributed by Perkins to aid in Roosevelt's election:

"He gave his personal check to Mr. Bliss and was reimbursed by check of the New York Life Insurance company, payable to J. P. Morgan & Co. The proceeds of this check were traced to Mr. Perkins, and he was arrested under a warrant charging him with grand larceny. Perkins knew the consent of the policy holders was necessary to save this appropriation of their funds from larceny, and that consent was not obtained, and could not have been obtained.

"Who were these pilfered policy holders? The most pathetic and helpless figures in all this tale of tears—the young mother, wrapped in the black habiliments of woe; orphans walling the name of father above the silent dead. He robbed the widow of her slender patrimony and snatched the last crumb from the pinched fingers of helpless childhood. In all the loathsome annals of greed and graft there is nothing so sordid and pitiless as the creatures who did it. This man escaped a prison cell by the skin of his teeth for having picked the pockets of a shroud."

This is what Mr. Stanley said of the campaign manager of the third term party, whose motto is "let the people rule!" This is Mr. Perkins.

#### Did Roosevelt Tell the Truth?

Questions of veracity are so much in evidence nowadays that, happening to pick up an old newspaper, the above question immediately arose:

President Roosevelt, on being informed of Mr. Taft's nomination for the presidency, said:

"I feel that the country is indeed to be congratulated upon the nomination of Mr. Taft. I have known him intimately for many years, and I have a peculiar feeling for him because throughout that time we have worked for the same object with the same purposes and ideals.

"I do not believe there could be found in all the country a man so well fitted to be president. He is not only absolutely fearless, absolutely disinterested and upright, but he has the widest acquaintance with the nation's needs without and within and the broadest sympathies with all our citizens.

"He would be emphatically a president of the plain people as Lincoln, yet not Lincoln himself would be freer from the least taint of demagoguery, the least tendency to prouder or appeal to class hatred of any kind.

"He has a peculiar and intimate knowledge of and sympathy with the needs of all of our people—of the farmer, of the wage-worker, of the business man, of the property owner. No matter what a man's occupation or social position, no matter what his creed, his color, or the section of the country from which he comes, if he is an honest, hard-working man, who tries to do his duty toward his neighbor and toward the country, he can rest assured that he will have in Mr. Taft the most upright of representatives and the most fearless of champions. Mr. Taft stands against privilege, and he stands pre-eminently for the broad principles of American citizenship which lie at the foundation of our national well-being."

If Mr. Roosevelt told the truth then, what shall be said of some of his recent utterances?

## TAFT THREAT BAD MEDICINE

Assault on the Tariff No Longer Is  
an Attack on Citadel of  
Business.

"To them I appeal, as to all Republicans, to join us in an earnest effort to avert the political and economical revolution and business paralysis which Republican defeat will bring about."—From Mr. Taft's speech of acceptance.

This amazing utterance is either an honest forecast of conditions or a threat. Which is it?

In order to be frightened by a curse the "consumer" must believe in the divinity or fetish in whose name the curse is launched. Our ancestors believed in Wotan and Loki; but the man who would curse in the name of these divinities today would not frighten anybody, and would get locked up in the observation ward into the bargain. Now in the good old days of Mark Hanna such talk as Mr. Taft's was good medicine. It worked. The barons of protection stood ready to put the screws upon the general business of the country in the event of Democratic victory. An assault upon the tariff was "an attack on the citadel of business."

Some things have changed since those days. People have been reading and thinking. They know, for example, that the steel interests of the United States are just selling 20,000 tons of rails to one Canadian railroad and three-fourths that amount to another. They know that the manufacturers of the United States are selling in the foreign market one thousand millions of dollars of manufactured goods a year.

They know that there is a coalition of banking interests in the United States that might produce a panic through the contraction of credits, if it pleased. They mean, ultimately, to get to that situation and reform the currency. Meanwhile, they are watching the financial horizon with one eye, and keeping the other on the witches' buckets that brew the storms.

Mr. Taft's threat is bad medicine. It is a worn-out curse. The divinities behind it are discredited. The 100 per cent. taxes on gloves and blankets are going to be replaced by reasonable duties and the tariff is going to receive like treatment all along the line. Our steel mills are going to keep on exporting rails by the ten thousand tons. Our more than \$3,000,000 worth of manufactured exports are going to continue to be sent out on every working day in the year, via the seven seas. The crops are going to be harvested. These United States will continue to do business at the same old stand. They will do more of it than ever under a Democratic president, and with a congress playing the open game. In a few years, good old Mr. Taft will wonder how he could have ever believed, without assistance, the nonsense wherewith he sprinkled his acceptance speech.—St. Louis Republic.

#### Governor Wilson Talks to Farmers.

The chief good points of Woodrow Wilson's talk to farmers of three states were three:

First, he was interested himself. He believes profoundly in government by public opinion, in the value of the thought on public questions of the average man. We have heard speeches by presidential candidates—some of them not more than four years ago—which had about as much of the spontaneity that comes from a sense that the thing said is worth saying as the greeting extended to the "three little maids" by Poo-Bah, in "The Mikado." But Governor Wilson has the zest that comes from enjoyment of real opportunity.

Second, Governor Wilson is clear in his understanding of national problems. He knows human weaknesses and selfishnesses; this helps him to discuss the tariff intelligently. He knows how to organize and govern men; this makes him worth listening to when he discusses remedies.

Third, the governor realizes the tremendous strength of the forces behind the rising tide of Democratic success. He realizes that victory at the polls is practically assured and that the great problem is to get ready to use that victory wisely. He is thinking not of election day only, but of the four years which will follow.

#### All United for Wilson.

The unanimity with which all Democrats and Democratic newspapers are supporting Woodrow Wilson is remarkable. There has not been a nomination so generally accepted and so warmly ratified by any party in many years. After every national convention there have been daily reports about papers which have repudiated the candidate nominated and about prominent people who have gone over to the other party. On this occasion there are practically no Democratic papers but what are heartily supporting the candidacy of Woodrow Wilson. All Democrats are for him, and thinking, progressive Republicans are for him.

## U. S. READY TO ACT

AMBASSADOR CALERO CARRIED  
ULTIMATUM FROM PRESIDENT  
TAFT TO MADRID.

### MUST PROTECT AMERICANS

More Troops Are Ordered South in  
Fear Rebels May Carry Out  
Threats to Attack Arizona City or  
Douglas.

Washington, Sept. 10.—So keen is the interest felt in every development there and so tense the situation on the Mexican border that officials of the war and state departments were held on duty Sunday to receive reports, and to prepare for immediate action should such become necessary. Ambassador Calero as soon as he reaches Mexico City will present to his government the demand of the United States that effective action shall be taken by the Mexican government to safeguard the lives of Americans in northern Mexico and to prevent destruction of American property on both sides of the boundary. President Madero is expected by the state department to make a prompt reply to this demand.

General Steever, in command of the American forces along the border, made no report of additional disturbances by Mexican rebels. For this reason officials of the war department are inclined to consider as exaggerated dispatches stating that rebels have threatened to attack Arizona City and Douglas, and that women and children are being rushed to points of safety while the male citizens are arming themselves to repel invasion and to prevent a massacre.

It is stated at the war department that General Steever has a sufficient number of men at these places to drive back into Mexico any of the rebel bands now operating within striking distance of either Arizona City or Douglas and no information of the concentration of these bands has been received. Less concern as to the safety of Americans along the border will be felt by the war department, however, with the arrival of the two additional troops of cavalry ordered from Forts D. A. Russell and Riley to reinforce the border patrol.

Beverly, Mass., Sept. 10.—Although President Taft will not intervene in Mexico without the fullest deliberation upon a step that would mean war, his friends declared Sunday that intervention is nearer than it has been since the first American troops were rushed to the border 18 months ago.

It can be stated on the highest authority, however, that should the president decide that intervention is the only course open to him, he will call congress in special session and demand of it the authority to send the American army across the border.

Eagle Pass, Tex., Sept. 10.—The specter of intervention is causing another exodus of Americans from Mexico. All trains arriving at Texas border points Sunday were crowded with refugees, many of whom fled from small and unprotected towns where the situation is deemed critical. Advances from the larger cities of the interior are to the effect that many Americans are preparing to leave for the United States and that the safety of American women and children particularly is being looked after.

Chaos and anarchy prevail in nearly every part of the states of Durango, Chihuahua, Zacatecas, Morelos, Jalisco, Puebla and Guerrero, according to the statements of arrivals here Sunday. The American side of the border between here and El Paso is in rebel hands.

### SIX KILLED, 22 ARE INJURED

"Eddie" Hasha, National Champion  
Motorcyclist, and Johnny Albright  
Crushed While Racing.

Newark, N. J., Sept. 10.—While several thousand persons assembled at the Vailsburg motordrome here Sunday were wilding cheering on Eddie Hasha, the champion motorcycle rider of the world, and Johnny Albright of Denver, who were competing in the principal event of the day, Hasha suddenly lost control of his machine and crashed over the top of the saucer track into the grand stand, followed closely by Albright. Both were killed, as were four spectators. Twenty-two of the onlookers were injured, six of whom are in a hospital in a critical condition.

Hasha met death instantly. Albright was crushed so badly that he never regained consciousness, and died in a hospital here shortly afterward.

#### Straus Is Congratulated.

Yonkers, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Oscar Straus, the Progressive nominee for governor, was deluged Sunday with messages of congratulation at his home in Tarrytown, receiving fully 1,000 telegrams from over the country.

## STATE NEWS IN BRIEF

Green Bay.—Plans are now being completed by members of the St. John's congregation and the pastor, Rev. L. A. Ricklin, for the consecration of the new church on Sunday. Archbishop Messmer of Milwaukee will consecrate the new edifice, and will be assisted by Rt. Rev. Bishop J. J. Fox, Mgr. P. J. Lochman, Kaukauna, and others prominent in Catholic church circles in this section of the state. The new church was erected at a cost of about \$60,000 and, with the furnishings, will perhaps reach from \$70,000 to \$75,000. The new edifice replaces the one burned over a year ago.

Green Bay.—All of the injured in the wreck of the Chicago & Northwestern railway near Lyndhurst, who were brought to St. Vincent's hospital here, are showing improvement, and hospital officials and railroad physicians report that there is slight chances of any additional deaths from this source. The roadbed in the vicinity of Lyndhurst and Shawano is still being repaired by section hands, but trains are going over this route as usual.

Fond du Lac.—Ministers of the Chicago German M. E. conference were assigned at the closing of the conference at Almond as follows: Rev. A. H. Koppin, Green Bay; Rev. Theodore Stalger, Fond du Lac; Rev. C. Henke, Columbus; Rev. G. Elske, Almond; Rev. A. Mentzner, Wausau; Rev. C. Otto, West Bend; Rev. A. Schellhase, Manitowoc; Rev. C. Weiss, Chase and Abrams; Rev. Hubert Feldt, Appleton.

Sheboygan.—At the semi-annual meeting of the Sheboygan County Rural Mail Carriers' association, at Elkhardt lake, the following officers were elected: President, Marvin George, Sheboygan Falls; vice-president, A. C. Bradley, Cascade; secretary, Fred Gilman, Glenbeulah; treasurer, Michael Herrling, Glenbeulah. Seventy-one attended the convention.

La Crosse.—Charles Goede, twenty-eight years old, went with his sweetheart to a picnic, where the attentions the girl received from other men aroused his jealousy, and, after a dispute with her, he went home. His body was found in the lot outside his home. He shot himself.

Manitowoc.—Police Captain Carle was nearly killed here in a fight with 20 drunken sailors. It is said he attempted to break up a saloon row and was shot by one of the men. Several sailors have been arrested.

Fond du Lac.—The Fond du Lac police were advised that four men, Harry Dugan, twenty-eight years old; Harry Kriest, thirty-two years old; William McCann, twenty-six years old, and Jack Brooker, twenty-four years old, escaped from the county jail at Juneau and are believed to be headed toward this city. This is the second jail delivery at the Juneau jail within the last week.

Fond du Lac.—Timothy Norton, charged with the murder of George Lange, was admitted to bail of \$8,000 by Circuit Judge Fowler. The hearing was set for September 12.

Marshfield.—The following cheesemakers were awarded medals and premiums for excellence of cheese awards exhibited at the Central Wisconsin fair here: First, J. Fagan, Stanley, score 98.75; second, E. Kaufmann, Marshfield, 96.25; third, R. Naumann, Two Rivers, 96. The judges were Inspector J. F. Cannon of Neenah and John B. McCready of Regina, Sask., formerly president of the Wisconsin Cheesemakers' association. Thirty-nine awards scored over 90.

Green Bay.—Judge N. J. Monohan sentenced Willard Johnson, an Ojibwa Indian, to eight years in the state prison at Waupun after he was found guilty of the charge of assault with intent to do great bodily harm. Johnson, a few weeks ago, attacked his father David and fired two shots from a shotgun at his parent, the shots taking effect in the abdomen of the aged man.

Kenosha.—More than 5,000 people attended the old-fashioned political barbecue at Paddock lake in this county. It was an old-fashioned debate, recalling the days of Lincoln and Douglas. Hon. C. I. Randall, municipal judge of Kenosha county, presided, and each of the party champions was given thirty minutes to defend their candidates.

Madison.—A man whose name is believed to be Wilson committed suicide by firing a bullet into his head. The name Wilson appears on two handkerchiefs. He was about fifty-five years old.





# My LADY of DOUBT

By RANDALL PARRISH  
Author of "Love Under Fire,"  
"My Lady of the North," etc  
Illustrations by HENRY THIEDE



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## CHAPTER I.

### A Perilous Mission.

Several of us had remained rather late that evening about the cheerful fire in front of my hut—for the nights were still chilly, although it was May, and the dreadful winter passed—discussing the improved condition of our troops, the rigid discipline of Baron de Steuben, and speculating on what would probably be attempted now that Sir Henry Clinton had succeeded to the command of the forces opposing us. I remember Maxwell joined us, together with Knox of the artillery, each man with a different theory of campaign, but alike agreeing that, in spite of all we had endured during those months of suffering and privation at Valley Forge, the time to strike once again was near at hand, although our numbers were barely half that of the enemy.

It must have been midnight when I crept into a bunk, and even then found sleep absent, my eyes gazing out through the open door to where the embers of the fire glowed red, and a sentinel paced back and forth in regular monotony. Suddenly he halted, and challenged hoarsely, flinging forward his gun. There was an indistinguishable answer, and as I straightened up the figure of a man blotted out the doorway.

"Major Lawrence?"  
"Yes. What is it?" I swung to the door, unable to recognize the voice. The man's hand rose to salute.  
"I am Colonel Gibbs' orderly. General Hamilton wishes you to report at once at headquarters."  
"The Potts house?"  
"Yes, sir."

I dressed hastily, my pulses throbbing with eagerness. Whatever the message meant, there was certainly some purpose of vital importance in sending for me at this unusual hour, and I was boy enough still to welcome any form of active service. No duty of the war had so tried me as the long winter of waiting. Yet, rapidly as I moved, the orderly had disappeared before I got outside, and I picked my way as best I could alone through the darkness, along the rear of McIntosh's huts, until I reached the low fence surrounding the Potts house. Here a sentinel challenged, calling the corporal of the guard, and in his company I trudged up the path to the front door. There was a light showing through the window to the left, although the shade was closely drawn, and a guard stood within the hall. At the first sound of our approach, however, a side door was flung open, letting forth a gleam of illumination, and I perceived the short, slight figure of Hamilton, as he peered forward to get a better glimpse of my face.

"All right, corporal," he said tersely, gripping my hand. "Come in, major; your promptness would seem to indicate a readiness to get into service once more."

"I had not yet fallen asleep," I explained, "but we are all eager enough for action of any description."

He smiled cheerily.  
"You will soon be busy, never fear." He closed the door behind us, and, with a glance, I viewed the room and its occupants. It was a small, low-ceilinged apartment, containing a table, a few chairs and a high commode. A few coals glowed in the wide fireplace, and the walls were dingy with smoke. Three candles, already burning low, gave fitful illumination, revealing four occupants, all known to me. At an open door to the right stood a sweet-faced woman, glancing back curiously at my entrance, and I whipped off my hat bowing low. Once before I had seen her, Mistress Washington, and welcomed the gracious recognition in her eyes. Colonel Gibbs stood before the fireplace motionless, but my glance swept past him to the calm, uplifted face above the pile of papers littering the table. He was not looking at me, but his eyes were turned toward his wife.

"It is not necessary for you to retire," he said quietly. "We shall not detain this gentleman except for a few moments."

"It is not because of the major's coming I withdraw," she replied pleasantly, "but the hour is late, and I am very tired. Good night, all."

Washington's eyes were upon the door until it closed; then he turned slightly, facing me. Before he spoke again, Hamilton broke in:

"This is the officer, sir, recommended by General Maxwell—Major Lawrence of the Maryland line."

I bowed silently, and the commander rose to his feet, extending his hand. "No doubt we have met before," he said slowly. "You have been with us for some time?"

"My first action was at Harlem, sir."

"You could not have been at Valley Forge during the past winter, however?"

"I was with the Marquis de la Fayette at Albany."

"Ah, yes," his face clouding at the recollection. "A young officer, Hamilton, but capable, no doubt. You have used him before, you said?"

"Yes, at Long Island and he en-

tered New York once at my request." Washington's gray eyes were still on my face.

"Lawrence is a Massachusetts name."

"Not exclusively," I returned, "as our branch are Virginians."

The stern lines about the mouth relaxed into a smile.

"Indeed; from the eastern shore, then. I recall now having once met a Judge John Lawrence, whose wife was a Lee."

"My father, sir."

His hand rested firm on my shoulder, as his glance turned to Hamilton. "I require no further commendation, colonel. You will find the papers in the second drawer. Please explain all the details carefully to Major Lawrence."

"This is a simple duty, major," said Hamilton, "but may prove a dangerous one. You have been selected because of previous successful efforts of a similar nature, but the commander-in-chief does not order your going; we seek a volunteer."

"Without asking the nature of the service," I answered sincerely, "I rejoice at the privilege."

"I knew that, Lawrence," heartily. "That answer accords with your well-earned reputation throughout the army. I will explain briefly the situation. Early this evening our pickets—or rather some partisan scouts near Newtown—captured a British officer, in field uniform, on his way from New York to Sir William Howe in Philadelphia. The prisoner was brought here, and on examination proved to be Lieut. Edgar Fortesque of the Forty-second regiment of foot. These troops came over with the last detachment, and arrived in New York less than a month ago. On searching Fortesque's clothing we found this dispatch," holding out a sealed paper, "which we opened. It is not of any great military importance, being merely an order for Howe to proceed at once to New York, taking with him certain officers of his staff, and placing a naval vessel at his disposal."

He paused, turning the paper over in his hands.  
"However," he went on slowly, "it affords us the opportunity we have long been seeking of getting a competent military observer into Philadelphia. Now that Sir Henry Clinton is in command of the British forces di-

rectly opposing us, it is necessary that we know accurately their number, state of discipline, guns and any point of weakness in the defenses of the city. We require also information regarding the division of troops under Sir Henry's command—the proportion of British, Hessians and Tories, together with some inkling as to Clinton's immediate plans. There is a rumor abroad that Philadelphia is to be evacuated, and that the British forces contemplate a retreat overland to New York. Civilian fugitives drift into our camp constantly, bearing all manner of wild reports, but these accounts are so varied as to be practically valueless. We must possess accurate details, and to gain these a man would need to be in the city several days, free to move about, observe, and converse with the officers of the garrison. Do I make myself clear?"

"Yes, sir; you propose forwarding the dispatch by an officer who shall impersonate this captured lieutenant."

"Exactly. Fortesque is a young fellow of about your age and build. He has been in the army only eight months and in this country less than

thirty days. It is scarcely probable he is known personally to any of the present Philadelphia garrison. There is a risk, of course, but in this case it would seem to be small." He picked up a paper from off the table. "Here is an officer's roster of the forty-second regiment. It might be well for you to familiarize yourself with a few of the names."

I studied the list a moment, bending down closer to the nearest candle, while rapidly reviewing in my own mind the duty required. I had no thought of refusal, yet appreciated to the full the possible danger of the venture, and felt anxious to make no serious mistake. I had achieved a reputation for reckless daring, yet this kind of service was hardly to my liking. To wear British uniform meant my condemnation as a spy, if discovered, and a death of disgrace. I had been within the lines of the enemy often before, but always as a scout, wearing the homespun of the Maryland line, but this was to be a masquerade, a juggling with chance. I was not greatly afraid of being unmasked by the officers of the garrison, but there were those then in Philadelphia who knew me—loyalists, secret sympathizers with our cause, and not a few deserters from the army—whom I might encounter at any turn in the road. The prospect was not alluring, yet a glance aside at the profile of Washington, now bending low over a mass of papers, instantly stiffened my resolve. It was work I had no excuse to shrink—indeed no inclination—so I returned Hamilton's glance of inquiry frankly.

"You wish me to go at once?"

"The earlier the better. I will furnish passports through our lines, and hard riding will put you across the neutral ground by daylight."

## CHAPTER II.

### Within the Enemy's Lines.

A long cavalry cape concealing the British uniform I wore, my horse and myself were ferried across the Schuylkill, just below the mouth of Valley creek, and there, amid the silence and darkness of the eastern shore, I parted with Hamilton, who had accompanied me thus far, whispering final words of instruction. My horse was a fresh one, chosen from the stables of the Life Guard, but the trappings were

their green coats faced with dingy white, cocked hats flapping as they rode.

It was thus we came to Callowhill, and the encampment of British grenadiers, an officer of the Fifty-fifth regiment volunteering to guide me to Howe's quarters in High street. He was a genial fellow, and pointed out various places of interest, as we rode more slowly through the streets close along the river side, questioning me often upon affairs in New York, to which I returned such vague answers as pleased me, paying small heed to the truth. All along the river were redoubts, well garrisoned, with black gun muzzles pointing out across the water. Many houses had been razed, and their debris, together with the fire ruin of the past winter, gave to everything a look of desolation. Much artillery was parked in the state house yard, and several vessels of war were lying at anchor in the stream, while the entire shore line was filled with barges, decorated as for a fete, a large force of men laboring about them. My companion, observing my interest attracted in that direction, reined up his horse to explain.

"Those are the galleys being made ready for the Mischianza, Fortesque," he said, waving his hand. "You came to us at a lucky hour."

"The Mischianza?" I asked, puzzled by the strange term. "Some festival, you mean?—some gala day?"

"It is an Italian word, they tell me, signifying medley. The officers give it in farewell to Sir William, who will sail tomorrow. A pretty penny it costs. See, there is Major O'Hara now, one of the managers; there are three others, Sir John Wrottesley, Major Gardiner, and the chief engineer, Montresor. Do you know them? No? Oh, I had forgotten you have only just arrived. You will know them ere long, however, for they are the leaders in such affairs. That is Captain Andre there with O'Hara. He waved his hand, and the younger officer lifted his cocked hat in acknowledgment. "Let us spur over there, lieutenant, until I get you a ticket of invitation."

I followed, careless of the loss of time so I could both see and hear.

"Andre, this is Lieutenant Fortesque just in from New York with dispatches for Howe. I have promised him a ticket for tonight."

The young officer laughingly extended a hand.

"The more the merrier, Craig. With the Forty-second I see, sir; knew your colonel well. You'll find America isn't so bad, after you get used to it. We've had a gay time here, eh, O'Hara? The best of liquor, and the prettiest of girls, and now we'll show the town something it won't forget in a hurry." He held out a card to me. "Rather ornate, considering the printers in these colonies; designed it myself."

It was certainly a handsome souvenir, perhaps six inches by four in size, engraved as in a shield, yielding a view of the sea, with the setting sun, and on a wreath the words, "Luco descendens, anteo splendore resurgam," while at the top was the general's crest, bearing the words, "Vive vale."

"A fine conceit, indeed," I confessed, "and if the pageant be equal to its promise 'twill be well worth the seeing. What is the purpose, gentlemen?"

"To give Sir William fit farewell," returned Andre, pleased at my unstinted praise. "And now that the Lord has sent us a fine day, I can promise a festival worthy the herald. But, Fortesque, if you would have audience with Howe, I advise you to get on, for he will have few spare moments between now and day-dawn tomorrow."

We parted with much bowing, Craig and I guiding our horses through the crowded streets, being kept too busy avoiding accidents to exchange conversation. Howe's headquarters on High street were not pretentious, and, except for a single sentinel posted at the door, were unguarded. I was admitted without delay. An aide took my name, and within a very few moments Sir William himself entered through a rear door, attired in field uniform. He greeted me with much affability, glancing hastily over the papers handed him, and then into my face.

"These do not greatly change my former plans," he said, "but I am glad to know I can retain my present staff. There was no special news in New York, lieutenant?"

"None of particular importance, I believe, sir. We landed only a short time ago."

"Yes, I understand. You were fortunate to get through here so easily—the Jerseys are a hotbed of rebellion. Do you return with me by water?"

"I believe that was left to my own discretion. I should be glad of a day or two in Philadelphia."

"Easily arranged. While I shall leave the city tomorrow so as to give Clinton a fair field, I shall remain on Lord Howe's flagship for some little time previous to final departure for New York. You had better mess here with my staff. Mabry," turning to the aide, "see that Lieutenant Fortesque



"No Doubt We Have Met Before."

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ha breakfast, and procure him a pass good indefinitely within our lines. You will pardon my withdrawal, as the officers of the garrison promise me an exceedingly busy day. We will meet again, no doubt."

He clasped my hand warmly, and withdrew, leaving me alone with the aide, half-ashamed, I confess, of having been compelled to deceive. Yet the very ease of it all stimulated endeavor, and I conversed lightly with Mabry over the mess table, and, when the orderly returned with the necessary pass, I was keen to start upon my round of inspection, utterly forgetful of having been up and in saddle all night. Mabry could not leave his duties to accompany me, but courteously furnished a fresh horse, and assigned a private of dragoons to guide me about the city. By ten o'clock we were off, my only fear being the possible meeting with some acquaintance.

In this, however, I was happily disappointed, as there were few civilians on the streets, the throngs of soldiers, off duty for a holiday, with all dis-



I Explained My Presence to a Red-Faced Captain in Tory Green So Insolent as to Be Insulting.

pline relaxed, being bolstered, and considerably under the influence of liquor. The uniform worn, together with my dragoon guard, saved me from trouble, and I found the fellow sufficiently intelligent to be of value. I dare not make notes, and yet recall clearly even now the stations of the troops, together with a clear mental outline of the main defenses of the city. I made no attempt to pass beyond the limits, but, from statements of the dragoon, and various officers with whom I conversed, mapped in my mind the entire scheme of defense. I visited a number of these encampments, finding in each merely a small guard retained for the day, the majority of the troops being off on liberty. Soon after noon these began to throng the water front, eager to view the coming spectacle. I was, myself, in the Yager's camp, finishing a late lunch, with a few officers, when the announcement came that the water procession had started.

## CHAPTER III.

### The Fete and Mischianza.

I confess that up to this time I had experienced little interest in the affair. After Valley Forge it was hard for an American soldier to admire such boys' play, or to enter into the spirit of British fun making. Besides the danger of my position, the fear of some slip of tongue betraying me, the knowledge that I was in the very heart of the enemy's camp, with grim, stern duties to perform and a return journey to accomplish, kept me nervous to a point where I thought of little else than my task. But now I dared not remain indifferent, and, indeed, the enthusiasm of my companions became contagious, and I joined with them eagerly, as they hurried forth to the best point of view. Once there the sight revealed aroused me to an enthusiasm scarcely less than that of those crowding about. Few, indeed, have ever witnessed so gorgeous a spectacle as that river presented.

Well out in the stream lay the vessels of war—the Fanny, Roebuck and Vigilant—together with a long line of transports, stretching as far as the eye could see, flags flying, and decks crowded with spectators. The pageant came down with the tide, moving in three divisions to the inspiring music of several bands, the oars of galleys and barges keeping exact intervals. As they passed us the officers beside me named the various occupants. In the leading galley were Sir William, Lord Howe, Sir Henry Clinton, the officers of their suites and some ladies. In the last of the boats stood General Knyphausen, the Hessian commander. Between these were flat-boats, covered with green cloth, loaded with ladies and gentlemen, or else containing bands. Six barges, darting here and there, kept open space amid the swarms of small boats. Everywhere the eye swept over a riot of color, and the ear caught a babel of sound. As the last barge glided by the man next me growled in disgust.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## "LET US HAVE A HEART TO HEART TALK."

Be you producer, consumer, dairyman, farmer or manufacturer; are you giving thought to economic conditions as they are today in America? If so, what are your views on the needs of importing \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000 worth of dairy products the last fiscal year, and what do you think about our having to import \$4,000,000 worth of meat animals during the same period?

What got us into such a shape? Let us talk it over. Was it cheap production on the low-priced lands of the west, or were we scared by the constant hammering that the politicians gave our industry, and which the city press has only too thoughtlessly been willing to publish as news, to the effect that we were being robbed by the trusts? Or was it mere indifference to some kind of live stock production on the farm because we were breeding scrub stock and it did not pay? No matter what it was that has put us where we are, we are losing ground. Profit, labor and all the bugaboos that enter into the subject have been cussed and discussed, but the serious problem is before us of overcoming the need of sending \$125,000,000 to \$150,000,000 of our good American gold to foreigners for our food supply. We are as intelligent as any nation on earth and as capable as the people of any country to solve the problem of economic production. It is one that must be seriously considered by all the people and each and every one must give of his talents and means to solve it.

The price of land in the middle west has been enhanced very considerably in the past ten years, and our state agricultural colleges have done splendid work in showing us what can be produced profitably on these high-valued lands, and dairy farming seems to be the answer, but this must be engaged in intelligently. You must first have profitable cows on your farms, then intelligent farming, so as to secure maximum of production at minimum of cost. As the merchant, manufacturer and railroad president must seek new and modern methods to obtain the best results in his business, and is constantly expending large sums to equip himself for present day competition, why should not the farmer and dairyman seek the best obtainable information on subjects of interest to him?

Each year at Chicago, we have the National Dairy Show, which gives actual demonstrations in problems of breeding and feeding for greatest profit in all of the dairy breeds. These shows give you a practical demonstration in all that is modern in machinery, both for the dairy and for the farm. Experts who have solved the marketing of and caring for the dairy products for best results, here give you their findings. Why not take advantage of it? Do not get it into your head that you are too small in the business to get value out of this show; the small men and the beginners really are the chaps the show is for. The creamery man, the milk dealer, the butter maker, the ice cream man, all receive their benefit at this great show that is founded for no other purpose than to advance the interest of the dairy cow.

Think this over and come and see us October 24 to November 2 at the International Amphitheater, Chicago, the only building, except state fair buildings, where the immensity of your industry can be fully displayed. Will you do your part to advance the cause? The problem is before the country. "Which shall it be, Beef or Dairy?"

## Collective Housekeeping.

An English paper tells of an experiment in collective housekeeping in what is known as Brent Garden village. The dwelling houses contain all improvements except a kitchen. Meals for everybody are cooked at a central hall, and may either be eaten there or sent home. A four-course dinner costs only 1 shilling and 6 pence. Servants are supplied, when needed, from the central hall at a cost of about ten cents an hour.

## Subtle Admonition.

"Why do you always ask that regular customer if the razor hurts him?" asked one barber.

"Just as a gentle reminder," replied the other, "that if he forgot the tip it's liable to hurt him next time."



## Why you need Resinol Ointment

The same soothing, healing, antiseptic properties that make Resinol Ointment so effective for skin eruptions, also make it the ideal household remedy for

Burns	Ulcers
Rebells	Follicles
Cuts	Pimples
Scratches	Cold-sores
Wounds	Chafes
Bruises	Sings
Rosacea	Itches
Blisters	Irritations

And a score of other troubles which constantly arise in every home, especially where there are children. That is why Resinol Ointment should be on your medicine shelf, ready for immediate use.

**Sample free:** Your druggist sells it, but for generous sample and a literature call on Resinol Ointment, write to Dept. 33, Resinol Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

IF IT'S YOUR EYES PETTIT'S EYE SALVE is what you need

PENSIONERS Write Miss E. Stevens & Co., AUSTIN, TEXAS, 211, Washington, D.C.



# A SIXTH SENSE FOR VESSELS

Hiram Maxim Has Plan to Prevent Collisions at Sea.—Takes Lesson from the Bat

SIR HIRAM STEVENS MAXIM, famed already as the inventor of the Maxim gun, cordite, smokeless powder, devices for aeroplanes and other ingenious things, now comes forward with a new and startling original idea for preventing collisions at sea.

Briefly stated, he wishes to provide ships with a "sixth sense," represented by an apparatus that will send out vibrations and record minutely the "echoes" caused by them if they strike against any hard object near the ship—an iceberg, for example.

Str Hiram got his idea of this sixth sense from the bat, which, according to him and other scientists, possesses such a sense, and is able by means of it to find its way about in the dark with perfect ease.

The inventor explains his invention in a pamphlet just published by him in London. "The wreck of the Titanic was a severe and painful shock to us all," he writes. "I asked myself: 'Has science reached the end of its tether? Is there no possible means of avoiding such a deplorable loss of life and property?' At the end of four hours it occurred to me that ships could be provided with what might be appropriately called a sixth sense, that would detect large objects in their immediate vicinity without the aid of a searchlight."

Then Sir Hiram set to work to study the bat's peculiar possession in an endeavor to apply it to preventing marine collisions, and soon hit upon the idea which he now makes public. Before describing the new Maxim apparatus it is well to set down what he has to say about that which inspired it, the sixth sense of the bat.

"Every naturalist that has either experimented on bats or writes on the subject," he says, "seems to admit that the extraordinary appendages attached to the bat's face are organs of perception more or less allied to the sense of feeling, but not one of them, so far as I can learn, has ever suggested that these organs are for the purpose of receiving the echo from the vibrations of the wings. I think I was the first to discover this."

The inventor goes on to show that the wings of the bat are extremely sensitive and very well provided with nerves, which is also true of the various organs of the bat's face. These nerves, he maintains, are intimately connected with each other and with the brain. Thus a bat, flying about in total darkness, seers out, by means of its wings, a series of pulsations or wave-like sound waves, but too low to be considered a sound. These waves, striking against all surrounding objects, are reflected back to their source, just as sound and light are, and these reflections of the vibrations, being received by the sensitive organs on the face of the bat, enable it to judge the distance to any object by the lapse of time between the sending out and the receiving of the waves.

Coming, then, to his collision-preventer, Sir Hiram says: "Suppose now that we construct an apparatus that will produce atmospheric vibrations of about the same frequency as those produced by the bat, but instead of using the infinitesimal amount of energy employed by the bat, we use 200 or 300-horsepower—that is, we send out waves that have an amplitude and energy at least 300,000 times as great as those sent out by the bat. These vibrations, although of great energy, will not be audible to our ears, but they will shake up and agitate light ob-

jects for a considerable distance, and will travel at least 20 miles, so that they could be received and recorded by a suitable apparatus at that distance, and would be able to travel at least five miles and send back to the ship a reflected echo that would be strong enough to be detected."

Sir Hiram points out that in providing a ship with a "sixth sense," three distinct devices must be combined: one for producing and sending out the necessary sound waves, one for receiving the reflected waves and making them audible by ringing bells and another apparatus for recording the amplitude of the waves. Here is his description of the apparatus he has invented:

"For producing the vibrations of waves I prefer to use a modified form of siren, the disk being rotated at a suitable speed by a motor of some kind, preferably an electric motor. I

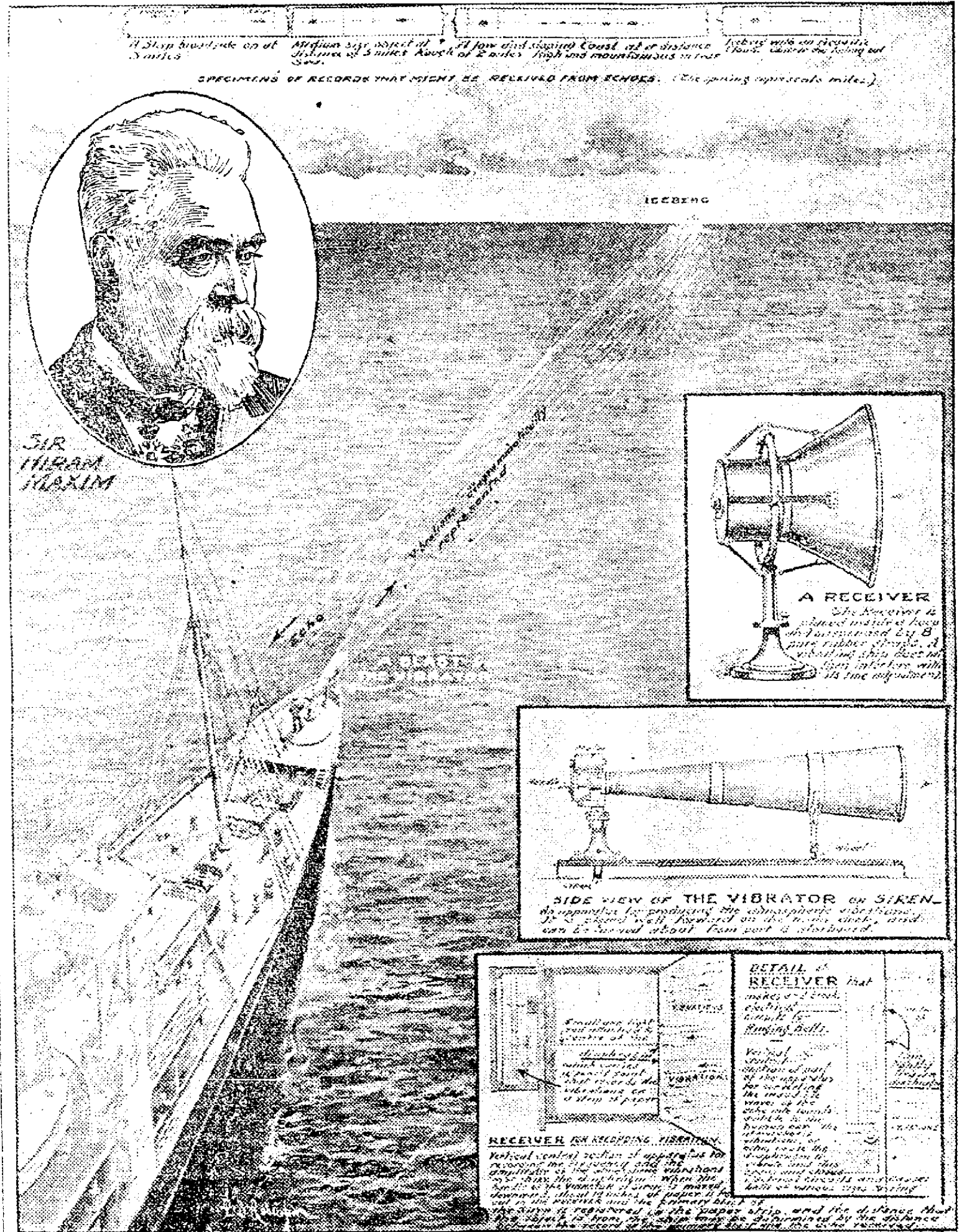
great amplitude and power they are able to travel over great distances, and when they come in contact with a body the waves are reflected back to the ship in the same manner that sound would be reflected back, but this echo would not be audible to the human ear."

"I therefore provide an apparatus which might be considered as an artificial ear. It is provided with a large diaphragm tightly drawn over a drum-shaped cylinder, and so arranged that the atmospheric pressure is always the same on both sides, quite irrespective of any air blast. It is therefore always able to vibrate freely in response to the waves of the echo, and its vibrations are made to open and close certain electrical circuits which ring a series of bells of various sizes. If, for example, the object is very small or at a very great distance from the ship, a very small

instead of ringing a bell it produces a diagram of the disturbances in the air that is, when there is no noise except that due to the action of the ship on the sea waves, a wavy line is produced, but whenever the vibrations sent out by the vibrator strike an object and return, the wavy line on the paper becomes very much increased in amplitude, so as to be easily observed, and the distance that the object is from the ship can be measured by the length of the paper strip between the giving off of the vibrations and the receiving of the echo; therefore, the distance can be determined with a considerable degree of accuracy, and the size of the object may be determined by the amplitude of the waves that return."

The inventor says that the apparatus for producing the atmospheric vibrations should be placed well forward on the main deck of the ship or in any position where it can be turned about from port to starboard. It should be secured to the deck very firmly, and connected, by means of a three-inch pipe, with a high-pressure boiler. A straightaway valve should be placed in the pipe near the boiler, and some means should be found of preventing the accumulation of water in the pipe leading to the apparatus.

Except in foggy or stormy weather, the apparatus would be merely ornamental, of course, until it were used for communicating with other ships.



prefer to use a very high pressure of steam, to have all the parts large and strong, and to produce about 14 or 15 vibrations per second. These will not come within the range of the human ear, consequently they cannot be considered as sound, and as they are of

bell rings, while a large object at a distance of two miles would ring a larger bell, and a very large object a still larger bell. This apparatus gives an audible notice if anything is ahead of the ship.

"The other apparatus is similar, but

But just as soon as darkness set in and the captain began to suspect that icebergs or other dangerous objects were close at hand, it would become useful. Of its operation under such circumstances Sir Hiram says:

"It should be used constantly sending out the blasts in every direction. If the sea were perfectly clear, the blasts sent out would be recorded at the very instant of their production, but no echo would be returned other than that due to the waves of the sea, which would provide a zigzag line of small amplitude; but if there should happen to be an object of any considerable size at a distance no greater than two or three miles, the zigzag line on the paper would be changed, the amplitude of the waves would be greater and would be very noticeable."

"To make sure, the blasts could be repeated several times; and then, if the result should be always the same, it would indicate the presence of some object, and the length of paper between the primary blast and the echo would indicate the distance that the object was from the ship. It might be so arranged that one inch of paper represented a mile."

"The receiving-instruments can be placed anywhere on the ship where they can be turned in the same direction that the siren is turned, and there may be as many of them as desirable."

Sir Hiram points out that there are vastly more accidents to ships caused by running ashore than by collision, and that a coast does not need to present a very bold sea front to produce a very strong "echo" on his apparatus. If a ship provided with his apparatus was approaching the coast of Ireland, he says, the echo would be sufficiently strong to show itself over a distance of at least ten miles.

# THESE SIX LETTERS

## From New England Women

Prove that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Does Restore the Health of Ailing Women.

Boston, Mass.—"I was passing through the Change of Life and suffered from hemorrhages (sometimes lasting for weeks), and could get nothing to check them. I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound (tablet form) on Tuesday, and the following Saturday morning the hemorrhages stopped. I have taken them regularly ever since and am steadily gaining."

"I certainly think that every one who is troubled as I was should give your Compound Tablets a faithful trial, and they will find relief."—Mrs. GEORGE JURY, 803 Fifth Street, South Boston, Mass.

Letter from Mrs. Julia King, Phoenix, R.I.

Phoenix, R.I.—"I worked steady in the mill from the time I was 13 years old until I had been married a year, and I think that caused my bad feelings. I had soreness in my side near my left hip that went around to my back, and sometimes I would have to lie in bed for two or three days. I was not able to do my housework."

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has helped me wonderfully in every way. You may use my letter for the good of others. I am only too glad to do anything within my power to recommend your medicine."—Mrs. JULIA KING, Box 283, Phoenix, R.I.

Letter from Mrs. Etta Donovan, Willimantic, Conn.

Willimantic, Conn.—"For five years I suffered untold agony from female troubles causing backache, irregularities, dizziness, and nervous prostration. It was impossible for me to walk up stairs without stopping on the way. I was all run down in every way."

"I tried three doctors and each told me something different. I received no benefit from any of them but seemed to suffer more. The last doctor said it was no use for me to take anything as nothing would restore me to health again. So I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to see what it would do, and by taking seven bottles of the Compound and other treatment you advised, I am restored to my natural health."—Mrs. ETTA DONOVAN, 762 Main Street, Willimantic, Conn.

Letter from Mrs. Winfield Dana, Augusta, Me.

Augusta, Me.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured the backache, headache, and the bad pain I had in my right side, and I am perfectly well."—Mrs. WINFIELD DANA, R.F.D. No. 2, Augusta, Me.

Letter from Mrs. J. A. Thompson, Newport, Vt.

Newport, Vt.—"I thank you for the great benefit Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done me. I took eight bottles and it did wonders for me, as I was a nervous wreck when I began taking it. I shall always speak a good word for it to my friends."—Mrs. JOHN A. THOMPSON, Box 3, Newport Center, Vermont.

Letter from Miss Grace Dodds, Bethlehem, N.H.

Bethlehem, N.H.—"By working very hard, sweeping carpets, washing, ironing, lifting heavy baskets of clothes, etc., I got all run down. I was sick in bed every month."

"This last Spring my mother got Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for me, and already I feel like another girl. I am regular and do not have the pains that I did, and do not have to go to bed. I will tell all my friends what the Compound is doing for me."—Miss GRACE B. DODDS, Box 133, Bethlehem, N.H.

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No one sick with woman's ailments does justice to herself who will not try this famous medicine, made from roots and herbs, it has restored so many suffering women to health.

Write to LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. (CONFIDENTIAL) LYNN, MASS., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

West No Place for Consumption.

Physicians in all of the eastern states will be asked by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis to stop sending consumptives in the last stages of tuberculosis and without sufficient funds to the southwestern part of the United States in search of health. While it is impossible to tell accurately how many consumptives there are at present living in the states of Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, southern California, and western Texas, it is probable that no less than ten per cent of the 6,000,000 people in this territory have tuberculosis themselves, or have come to the west because some member of their family have had it. Every year, the health authorities estimate, not less than 10,000 consumptives, hopelessly diseased, come west to die. For these cases, the climate of this section of the country can do nothing, and they are compelled to die in strange surroundings and thousands of miles from home and friends. The National Association points out further that from 50 to 60 per cent. of these advanced cases are too poor to provide the proper necessities of life, and they are either starved to death, or compelled to accept the meager charity which this part of the country affords.

The Love in Fiction and Life.

A periodical devoted to the drama pleads for plays based on some emotion other than love. The difficulty in producing such plays is that every play must have a hero, and in making a hero the playwright, as well as his audience, almost inevitably adopts the view expressed 2,000 years ago by a scribbler of the dead walls of Pompeii: "He who has never loved a woman is not a gentleman."

A Booklet for Investors.

The Harris Trust and Savings Bank, Harris Trust Building, Chicago, has issued a booklet entitled "Why Bonds Are Safe Investments," intended for the use of persons planning to invest in bonds for the first time. Its aim is to explain in simple terms the purposes and uses of various classes of bonds, and to indicate the value of bonds as safe investments for individuals as well as institutions. Copies may be had free on application.

Golfer's Grand Army Score.

A golfer playing his first game of the season reported downtown the next day that he had made a Grand Army score—he went out in 61 and came back in 65.—Chicago Evening Post.

Soda to Brighten China.

Soda will brighten china that has been burned or darkened by long use.

If you would win life's battle you must be a hard hitter and a poor quitter.

It's well enough to hope, but don't loaf on the job while doing it.

HAPPY THOUGHT.



Fortune Teller—Yes, you will be very wealthy. With my inward eye I can see heaps of money all around you.

Mr. Verywise—Well, suppose you take your fee out of it with your inward fingers.

California Woman's Good Shot.

While walking through the woods near Cohasset, Mrs. W. H. Pillsbury of Chico shot a large brown bear that measured six feet from tip to tip.

Mr. and Mrs. Pillsbury were walking from their summer home near Cohasset to the "Promontory," a high point from which an excellent view of the whole valley can be had. Mrs. Pillsbury had a 30-30 carbine. Suddenly she saw a large bear coming down the hill about forty yards away. "It's a bear, shall I shoot it?" she shouted to her husband. Pillsbury answered in the affirmative and his wife asked, "Where shall I shoot him?" "In the head," came the answer. With deliberate aim the woman fired, hitting the animal square in the right eye, killing him instantly, and the weight of the carcass was estimated at 300 pounds.—Chico Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

The czar of Russia has 102 vast palaces, employing a staff of 32,000 servants, with an annual payroll of \$4,000,000.

The palmist can read your future off-hand.

CURES ITCHING SKIN DISEASES. Cole's Carbolic Acid stops itching and makes the skin smooth. All druggists. 25c and 50c.

Nothing keeps a man so busy as the attempt to idle away his time.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

A baseball player may be sluggish without being a slugger.

# WAR MEDALS NOT CLAIMED

Only Decoration That the British Soldiers Value Highly Is the "Victoria Cross."

The fact that there are no fewer than 50,000 medals stored at Woolwich awaiting claimants causes one to wonder whether the soldier puts so high a value on medals as is usually supposed.

Nearly all of these medals are for the Boer war, and there is a special government department with a staff of clerks endeavoring to trace the owners. Besides these Boer war medals, there are 4,000 medals for the Zulu war which have never been claimed, and even to this day belated claims are still put in for medals for the Crimea and Indian mutiny.

A short time ago, for example, a veteran named James Crystal applied for and received a medal for Afghanistan, after a lapse of thirty years.

Most of the Boer war medals at Woolwich belong to irregulars, who joined on the outbreak of the war, and, after it was over, scattered all over the world. But many regulars have not troubled to claim the medal, knowing that it is too cheap, and considering that 750,000 of the medals were struck, it is certainly never likely to become a rarity.

Before the days of Waterloo very

few medals were issued. The first medal ever issued was that given to the Elizabethan seamen who defeated the Armada, and the earliest military decoration was a silver badge issued by Charles I in 1643 for presentation to soldiers who had distinguished themselves in forlorn hopes.

Waterloo was the first occasion when there was a general issue of medals, and since that time, instead of issuing too few medals, England has gone, perhaps to the other extreme. Soldiers point out that the same decoration is awarded to the man who has been fighting at the front and carrying his life in his hands for months, as to the man in a regiment which has never stirred from the base of operations or so much as seen the enemy.

Every effort is made by the authorities to see that medals reach their owners, and if the owner of a medal happens to be dead, the medal is forwarded to his next of kin. Yet there are still large numbers unclaimed, and according to the regulations now in force, at the end of ten years' time the medals will be broken up and the silver debited to the mint.

The Victoria Cross, of course, is a decoration of quite another character, and a soldier would as soon think of parting with his life as with his Vic-

toria Cross. But this is far from being the case with other medals, and Rudyard Kipling tells how he has seen soldiers wager their Indian general service medal on the toss for the price of a pot of beer.—Pearson's Weekly.

Parthenon in Danger of Collapse.

A shock will be given to lovers of antiquity by the suggestion made in the Revue des Beaux Arts that the Parthenon is in serious danger of collapse. Within the last twenty years the columns seem to have lost their rigidity, and unless the work of strengthening the foundations is taken in hand disaster may follow. The cause of the threatened collapse is the removal by archaeologists of sculptured ruins of an earlier temple on the Acropolis which served as foundations for the Parthenon, and which have been taken to various museums for display and preservation. No effective precautions were taken to replace these relics by fresh masonry. Modern Greece has no money to spare for the necessary work of restoration, but it should not be difficult for those countries which have benefited from the spoliation of the treasures of Athens to raise funds to prevent the destruction of one of the wonders of the world.—Westminster Gazette.